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ODERN GEOGRAPHY



THE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

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SECOND BOOK
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

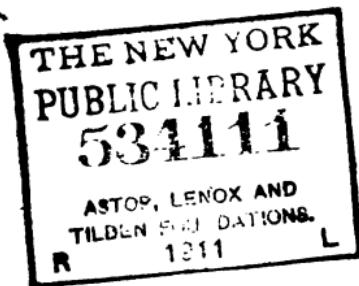
BY
THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

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PREFACE.

THIS Treatise on Modern Geography contains, in a concise and systematic form, the leading characteristics of every country in the world (*taken from the latest official returns of each country*), together with a number of tables, in which the principal mountains, islands, seas, lakes and rivers are classified and compared; also an outline of Astronomy and various exercises on maps. Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Colonies are given in detail; and other countries are treated of to an extent commensurate with their relative importance.

To acquire a knowledge of Geography, the position of places and the principal remarkable circumstances connected with them, must be clearly fixed in the mind. This is accomplished most effectively by a systematic study of maps with the aid of a well arranged text-book. This Treatise will be found admirably adapted to this purpose, as the relative position or bearing of each place is clearly pointed out in the text; the places themselves are enumerated in their natural order; and the facts and circumstances mentioned in connection with them are calculated to make a lasting impression on the memory.

The portion printed in large type is intended as a First Course; and it is recommended that no pupil be advanced to a new lesson until he is well acquainted with the position of all the places mentioned in the lesson he has been learning. The articles in small print are intended as a Second Course; and these as well as the notes should be carefully studied, and, together with the portion previously learned, be made the subject of frequent examination.

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OUTLINE OF ASTRONOMY.

ASTRONOMY* is that science which explains the nature and motions of the heavenly bodies.

The *Solar System*, of which our earth forms a part, consists of the sun and those heavenly bodies which derive their light from the sun; namely, the planets and some comets. The planets are divided into primary and secondary.

The principal known primary planets are Vulcan,† Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Flora, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Astræa, &c., Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Mercury and Venus, being within the orbit of the earth, are called *inferior* or *interior*; the others, being outside the earth's orbit, are termed *superior* or *exterior* planets.

The following table exhibits the respective distances, magnitudes, &c., of the primary planets:—

Names.	Dist. from Sun in miles	Period. Rev. d. h.	Velocity in mil. per m.	Diam. in miles	Rotation on Axis. d. h. m.
Sun			...	552,900	25 7 42
Vulcan (?)	15	24 6	17,583	350	.....
Mercury	354	87 23	1,755	3,058	1 0 5
Venus	66	224 17	1,284	7,510	0 28 21
Earth	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	365 6	1,092	7,912	0 28 56
Mars	139	686 23	884	4,863	1 0 37
Jupiter	475 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,332 6	479	88,846	0 9 53
Saturn	872	10,759 5	354	70,186	0 10 29
Uranus	1,753 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,686	248	38,247	0 9 30
Neptune	2,746	60,128	199	37,276	undetermined.

Mercury, and Venus, when viewed through a telescope, present phases like those of the moon. Mercury can never be seen in our latitude except immediately after sunset, or a little before sunrise. Venus, as seen from the earth, is the most beautiful of all the planets. When west of the sun, she rises before it, and is then called the *morning star*. When east of the sun, she sets after it, and is called the *evening star*. When either of these planets comes directly between the earth and the sun, it appears like a dark spot passing across the sun's disk. This passage is called a *transit*. Mars is distinguished by his red fiery appearance. Vesta, Juno, Flora, and Pallas, with over 200 other small planets or planetoids, are between Mars and Jupiter. Ceres and Pallas are remarkable for their large, dense atmospheres; Pallas and Juno, for the great eccentricities of their orbits. Jupiter appears to be the largest, and, next to Venus, the

* *Astronomy*, from G., *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law; and *Solar*, from L., *sol*, the sun.

† The existence of Vulcan is doubtful.

most brilliant of the planets. The rings of *Saturn*, viewed through a telescope, present a very singular appearance. *Uranus* is seldom visible to the naked eye, on account of its great distance from the earth. His moons revolve from east to west, though all the other planets revolve from west to east. It is supposed that *Neptune*, like *Saturn*, has a ring; it has at least one satellite.

The Secondary Planets, or moons, are those which revolve round the primary. *One* revolves round the earth, *two* round *Mars*, *five* round *Jupiter*, *eight* round *Saturn*, *four* round *Uranus*, and *one* round *Neptune*. The time a planet takes to perform its revolution round the sun is called its *year*; and the time of its motion on its axis, its *day*. The orbits of the planets are elliptical.

The Earth has such an inclined position, that its axis makes with the perpendicular to the plane of its orbit an angle of $23^{\circ} 28'$. It keeps always the same oblique direction throughout its annual course; so that the north pole is turned towards the sun during one half of the year, and the south pole during the other half; hence the four successive *seasons*, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

The roundness of the earth may be proved: 1st, from the appearance of a ship at sea, either approaching to, or receding from an observer on shore: in the former case, it seems to rise out of the water, and in the latter to sink beneath it; 2nd, several navigators have sailed round the globe; 3rd, in eclipses of the moon, the shadow of the earth on that planet appears always round; 4th, all the appearances of the heavens, both on land and sea, attest that the earth is a globe.

The Moon is nearly 240,000 miles from the earth, and moves in its orbit round that planet at the rate of $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles per minute. It has three motions: one round the earth, in about four weeks, which causes the moon's apparent increase and decrease, and produces the eclipses of the sun and moon; another round its own axis in the same time; and a third round the sun along with the earth in a year. The tides arise from the joint attraction of the sun and moon; but chiefly from that of the moon.

Comets are bodies, usually gaseous, which move round the sun in very eccentric orbits. The number of comets known to belong to the solar system is about 700, and the paths of over 200 have been determined with tolerable precision, while the periodical return of six has been found to agree exactly with the calculated times.

The fixed stars are considered by astronomers as so many suns, each the centre of a system like our own, and communicating light and heat to revolving planets.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth, with its inhabitants and productions.*

The *figure* of the earth is nearly that of a globe or sphere.

The *diam'eter* of the earth, or its measure through the centre, is about 7,912 miles.

The *circum'ference* of the earth, or its measure round on its surface, is nearly 25,000 miles.

The *ax'is* of the earth is an imaginary straight line passing through its centre from north to south, the extreme points of which are called the *poles*.

Merid'ians are semicircles which extend from the north to the south pole.†

The *equa'tor* is a great circle, which divides the globe into the *northern* and *southern* hemispheres.‡

The *eclip'tic* is a great circle, corresponding with the path in which the sun appears to pass in the heavens; or strictly, it is the orbit or path which the earth makes in its revolution round the sun in a year.

Parallels of lat'itude are less circles, drawn round the globe parallel to the equator; four of them—the

* Geography is compounded of two Greek words, signifying *description of the earth*; and is usually divided into *Mathematical*, *Physical*, and *Political Geography*.

† When carried round the globe, the meridians are great circles, any one of which divides it into two equal parts, which are sometimes called *easter*n and *western* hemispheres.

‡ *Hemisphere* means half a globe or sphere.

two *tropics* and the two *polar circles*—mark the boundaries of the *zones*.

There are five zones: one *torrid*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid*.*

A *map* is a representation of the whole earth, or of any part of it, on a flat surface. The top of the map is usually the *north*, the bottom the *south*, the right hand side the *east*, and the left hand side the *west*.†

Lat'itude is the distance of a place north or south from the equator. *Long'itude* is the distance of a place east or west from a given meridian. The distance is measured in degrees.‡

The *earth* has *three motions*; one round its own axis in 24 hours, another round the sun in a year; the former produces the succession of *day* and *night*; the latter the change of the *seasons*. The earth also travels through space with the solar system.

THE WORLD.

Natural Divisions of the Earth's Surface.

The surface of the earth is estimated at 198 millions.

* The *torrid zone* is between the tropics; the *temperate zones* are between the tropics and the *polar circles*; and the *frigid zones* are between the *polar circles* and the *poles*.

† The *four cardinal points* of the horizon are the north, south, east, and west. The sun, seen from any place in the N. *temperate* or N. *frigid zone*, is in the *south* at noon; but when seen from any place in the S. *temperate* or S. *frigid zone*, it is in the *north* at noon. When facing towards the north the *east* is at the right, and the *west* at the left.

‡ The *first meridian*, with us, is that which passes through the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, near London. *Ferro*, the most Westerly of the Canary Islands, is that through which the first meridian was formerly drawn; and hence the reasons of the Old and New Worlds being called the *Eastern* and *Western* continents.

of square miles, and is naturally divided into *land* and *water*.

The *principal divisions of the land* are : continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and capes or promontories.

A *continent* is the largest division of land, and contains many countries ; as, the *Old World*.

An *is'land* is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water ; as, *Ire'land*.

A *penin'sula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water ; as, *Spain* and *Portugal*.

An *ist'hmus* is a narrow neck of land which connects two larger portions of land together ; as, the *Isthmus of Panama*'.

A *cape* is a point of land jutting into the sea ; as, the *Cape of Good Hope* ; if high or mountainous, it is called a *prom'ontory*, or *headland* ; as, *Bray Head*.

A *coast* or *shore* is land bordering on the sea ; as, the *Coast of Guin'ea*.

The *principal divisions of water* are : oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, bays, straits, channels, rivers, and harbours or havens.

An *o'cean* is the largest division of salt water ; as, the *Atlantic*.

A *sea* is a collection of salt water smaller than an ocean, and rather confined by land ; as, the *Bal'tic* (*bawl-*).

An *archipelago* is a sea which abounds in islands ; as, the *Grecian Archipelago*.

A *lake* is a portion of water entirely surrounded by land; as, *Lake Supe'rior*.

A *gulf* is a portion of the sea almost surrounded by land; as, the *Gulf of Mex'ico*.

A *bay* is an inland portion of the sea, with a wider opening than a gulf; as, the *Bay of Bis'cay*.

A *strait* is a narrow passage connecting two seas; as, the *Straits of Do'ver*.

A *chan'nel* is a passage longer and broader than a strait; as, the *English Channel*.

A *riv'er* is a current of water, rising in the land and flowing into the sea; as, the *Nile*, the *Sla'ney*.

A *har'bour* or *ha'ven* is a small gulf or bay; as, *Cork Harbour*, *Mil'ford Haven*.

The terms *road*, *port*, *estuary*, and *creek*, are also applied to small portions of the sea.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE EARTH.

There are two vast continents: the *eastern* and the *western*.

The *eastern continent* comprises Eu'rope, A'sia, and Af'rica, and is called the *Old World*. Together with Australasia, it contains $35\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles.

The *western continent* is divided into *North* and *South Amer'ica*, and is called the *New World*. It contains $15\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles.

Ocean'ia comprises the numerous islands scattered

over the great ocean, which extends from the south-eastern shores of Asia to the western coast of America. Total area, $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles.

There are five great oceans : the *Pacific*, *Atlantic*, *Indian*, *Arctic*, and *Antarctic*, amounting, in extent, to 146 millions of square miles.

The *Pacific* lies between Asia and America, and is about 10,000 miles across. It contains 80 millions of square miles.

The *Atlan'tic* is bounded by Europe and Africa on one side, and by North and South America on the other, and is about 2,500 miles wide. It contains 25 millions of square miles.

The *In'dian Ocean* lies south of Asia, and east of Africa ; it is about 5,000 miles broad, and contains 20 millions of square miles.

The *Arctic Ocean* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles) lies within the Arctic Circle, and the *Antarctic Ocean* (8 millions of square miles) within the Antarctic Circle.

The *population* of the earth is estimated at over 1,460 millions.*

EUROPE.—GENERAL VIEW.

Boundaries.—N., the Arctic Ocean ; W., the Atlantic Ocean ; S., the Mediterra'nean Sea, the Archipel'ago, the Sea of Mar'mora, the Black Sea, and

* Of this number probably 240 millions profess the Catholic religion ; 186 millions are Christians of various other denominations ; 180 millions, Mussulmans ; and 7 millions, Jews. The remainder are Pagans. There are five principal races of the great family of mankind, which are arranged according to their progress in civilisation : namely, the European or *White*; the *Asiatic*, or *Yellow*; the *American*, or *Red*; the *Malay*, or *Brown*; and the *African*, or *Black*.

the Caucasian Mts. ; and E., the Caspian Sea, the U'ral River, the Ural Mts., and the River Kar'a.

Extent.—The length of Europe, from the W. of France to the Caspian Sea, is 2,600 miles ; and its breadth, from the N. Cape in Lap'land to C. Matapan' in Greece, is 2,500 miles. Area, nearly 4 millions of square miles. The population is estimated at 390 millions.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Popula- tions.	Capitals.	Popula- tions.
Ireland	32,600	4,459,000	Dublin	349,000
{ *England &				
Wales †	58,600	32,678,000	London	4,614,000
Scotland	29,800	4,472,000	Edinburgh	327,000
{ Denmark	15,400	2,465,000	Copenhagen	477,000
{ Iceland	39,760	78,800	Reikjavik	8,000
{ Norway	124,100	2,240,000	Christiania	228,000
{ Sweden	172,900	5,221,000	Stock'holm	311,000
*Russia	2,096,000	106,264,000	St. Petersburg	1,534,000
*France	207,100	38,961,000	Paris	2,714,000
Switzerland	15,980	3,316,000	Berne	65,000
Belgium	11,370	6,694,000	Brussels	877,000
Luxemburg	1,000	237,000	Luxemburg	21,000
Holland	12,650	5,347,000	Amsterdam	539,000
*Germany	208,800	56,367,000	Berlin	1,889,000
{ *Austria	116,000	26,151,000	Vienna	1,675,000
{ Hungary	125,000	19,255,000	Buda-Pesth	732,000
{ Bosnia, &c.	23,300	1,568,000	Sarajevo	38,000
Portugal	35,500	5,423,000	Lisbon	356,000
Spain	194,800	18,618,000	Madrid	540,000
*Italy	110,650	32,961,000	Rome	463,000
Servia	18,630	2,580,000	Belgrade	69,000
Roumania	50,720	5,913,000	Bucharest	282,000
Montenegro	3,630	228,000	Cettinge	3,000
Turkey	65,350	6,130,000	Constantinople	1,125,000
Bulgaria	38,100	3,744,000	Sofia	68,000
Greece	25,000	2,645,000	Athens	112,000

* Called the *Six Great Powers of Europe*.

† Including Isle of Man, 227 sq. miles. pop. 29,000 and Channel Is., area 75 sq. miles, pop. 96,000.

‡ The extent includes the adjacent Islands. The populations are from the latest returns ; and those of the capitals include the suburbs.

Islands.—Great Brit'ain, Ire'land, Ice'land, the Faroe Is., and the Azores', in the Atlantic; Zea'land, Fu'en, La'aland, and Falster, in the Cattegat; Bornholm, O'land, Goth'land, O'esel, Dago, and Aland, in the Baltic; Major'ca, Minor'ca, Iv'iça, Corsica, Sardin'ia, Siç'ily, Mal'ta, (*mawl'-*), Crete or Can'dia, and the Io'nian Isles, in the Mediterranean.

Peninsulas.—Scandinavia; Jutland, in Denmark; Spain and Por'tugal; Italy; More'a, in Greece; and Crime'a, in the south of Russia.

Isthmuses.—Cor'inth, joining the Morea to Greece; and Per'ekop, joining the Crimea to Russia.

Capes.—N. Cape, in Lapland; Naze, in Norway; Skaw, in Denmark; Land's-end, in England; C. Clear, in Ireland; C. La Hague, in France; Capes Or'tegal and Finisterre', in Spain; Capes Roca and St. Vincent, in Portugal; C. Spartiven'to, in Italy; C. Passaro, in Sicily; and C. Matapan', in Greece.

Mountains.—The Dov'refeld Mts., between Norway and Sweden; the Pyrenees', between France and Spain; the Alps, on the N. of Italy; the Ap'ennines, in Italy; the Carpa'thian Mts., in Hungary; the Balkhan (*-haun'*) Mts., in Turkey, and the U'ral Mts., between Europe and Asia.

Seas.—The White Sea, Bal'tic Sea, and the North Sea or German Ocean, on the N., the Irish Sea and English Channel, on the W.; and the Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, Archipel'ago, Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, and Sea of Azof', on the S.

Lakes.—Lado'ga, One'ga, and Peipus, in Russia; Wen'ner, Wet'ter, and Maelar in Sweden; Win'der-mere, in England; Lough Neagh (*nay*), in Ireland; Gen'eva, Neuchatel, Lucerne, Zurich, and Constance, in Switzerland; and Maggiore, Como, and Garda, in Italy.

Gulfs and Bays.—The Gulfs of Both'nia, Fin'-land, and Ri'ga, on the W. of Russia; the Bay of Bis'cay, W. of France; the G. of Lions, S. of France; the G. of Gen'oa, on the N.W. of Italy; and the G. of Ven'ice, E., and the G. of Taranto, S. of Italy.

Straits.—The Str. of Wai'gatz (*vi-*), N. E. of Russia; the Str. of Kara, S. of Novai'a Zem'lia; the Sound between Sweden and Zealand; the Str. of Dover, between France and England; the Str. of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa; the Str. of Bonifacio (*-fat'cho*), between Cor'sica and Sardin'ia; the Str. of Messina (*-see'-*), between It'aly and Sic'ily; the Str. of Otranto, S. of the Adriatic; the Dardanelles', joining the Archipelago to the Sea of Mar'mora, the Bosphorus, connecting the Sea of Mar'mora with the Black Sea; and the Str. of Kertch, S. of the Sea of Azof.

Rivers.—The N. and the S. Dwi'na, the Dnies'ter, Dnieper, Don, and Vol'ga, in Russia; the Vistula, in Poland and Prussia; the O'der, in Prussia; the Elbe, Weser, and Rhine, in Germany; the Thames, in England; the Shan'non, in Ireland; the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhone, in France; the Douro

(*doo'-*), *Ta'gus*, and *Guadian'a*, in Spain and Portugal ; the *Guadalquiv'ir* and *E'bro*, in Spain ; the *Po* and *Ti'ber*, in Italy ; and the *Dan'ube*, in Austria and Roumania.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS WITH TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.

N. Dwina :—*Archangel.* *Gota* :—*Gothenburg.*

Neva :—*ST. PETERSBURG.*

S. Dwina or Duna :—*Riga, Dunaburg, Vitebsk.*

Niemen :—*Memel, Kovno, Grodno.*

Vistula :—*Danzig, Warsaw, Cracow.*

Oder :—*Stettin, Frankfurt, Breslau.*

Elbe :—*Altona, Hamburg, Magdeburg ; Tribs. :—*

Spree :—*BERLIN ; Moldau* :—*Prague.*

Weser :—*Bremen ; Trib. :—Leine* :—*Hanover.*

Rhine :—*Duisburg, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, Mannheim, Carlshruue, Strasburg, Bâsle, Constance ; Trib. :—Main* :—*Frankfurt.*

Mouths of the Rhine :—*Lek* :—*Rotterdam, Arnhem ; Waal* :—*Dordrecht, Nimeguen.*

Maas or Meuse :—*Maestricht, Liege, Namur.*

Schelde :—*Antwerp, Ghent, Tournai ; Trib. :—Senne* :—*BRUSSELS.*

Somme :—*Amiens. Seine* :—*Havre, Rouen, St. Denis, PARIS, Troyes.*

Loire :—*Nantes, Tours, Orleans.*

Garonne :—*Bordeaux, Toulouse.*

Douro :—*Oporto. Pisuerga* :—*Valladolid.*

Tagus :—*LISBON, Toledo ; Tribs. :—Manzanares :—MADRID ; Henares* :—*Guadalajara.*

Guadiana :—Badajos. *Guadalquivir* :—Seville, Cordova ; Trib. ;—*Genil* :—Granada.

Ebro :—Tortosa, Saragossa.

Rhone :—Avignon, Lyons, Geneva.

Arno :—Pisa, Florence. *Tiber* :—ROME, Perugia.

Po :—Cremona, Piacenza, Turin. *Adige* :—Verona.

Maritza :—Adrianople, Philippopolis.

Danube :—Galatz, Braila, Rustchuk, BELGRADE, BUDA-PEST, Pressburg, VIENNA ; Tribs. :—*Dumbovitza* :—BUCHAREST ; *Isker* :—Sofia.

Dniester :—Tiraspol. *Dnieper* :—Kherson, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev, Mohilev, Smolensk.

Don :—Taganrog, Rostov, Veronezh.

Volga :—Astrakan, Saratov, Samara, Kazan, Nishni-Novgorod, Kostroma, Yaroslav.

Natural Features, &c.—In proportion to its size, Europe presents a much greater extent of coast than any of the other great divisions of the globe ; and hence its facilities for commerce are proportionately greater. About two-thirds of its surface consists of plains ; the remainder is occupied by mountains, which extend principally along its western and southern shores. The *climate* in the north, centre, and east is very severe in the winter ; but in the western and southern countries it is mild in winter, and warm in summer.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is, in general, fertile, yielding all the necessaries, and even most of the luxuries of life. The *minerals* are, chiefly, gold, platinum, silver, copper, iron, coal, and precious stones. The wild *animals* in Europe are few, compared with those in Asia and Africa. The only formidable beasts of prey now found in this continent are the bear and the wolf.

Religion.—Christianity prevails throughout Europe, not excepting Turkey, where, though the established religion is Mahometanism, two-thirds of the people are Christians of

the Greek Church. The number of Catholics in Europe is computed at about 175 millions; of the Greek Church, about 108 millions; Protestants of all denominations, 92 millions; of Jews, 5 millions; of Mussulmans, 10 millions; and of Idolators, about 200,000. Europe is distinguished above the other divisions of the globe as the site of the Chair of St. Peter and the centre of Catholic unity.

Governments.—The governments of most of the countries are limited monarchies. France and Switzerland are republics.

ASIA.—GENERAL VIEW.

Boundaries.—N., the Arctic Ocean; W., the Ural Mts., the Ural River, the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Levant, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea; S., the Indian Ocean; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

Extent.—The length of Asia, from the Dardanelles' to Japan', is 6,000 miles; the breadth, from C. Sev'ero, in Siberia, to the S. of Malac'ca, 5,400 miles. Area, 16 millions of sq. miles. The population is estimated at 850 millions.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF ASIA.

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Popula-tions.	Chief Towns.	Popula-tions.
Turkey in Asia	694,000	18,000,000	Smyrna (etc.)	201,000
Arabia	1,000,000	6,000,000	Mecca (etc.)	60,000
Persia	630,000	9,500,000	Tehrân' ('raun')	280,000
Afghanistân	215,000	4,500,000	Kâbul	60,000
Baluchistân	132,000	1,000,000	Kalât	12,000
India	1,766,000	294,000,000	Calcutta	1,125,000
Further India	626,000	32,000,000	Bankok (etc.)	400,000
Chinese Empire	4,277,000	426,000,000	Pekin	1,500,000
Korea	82,000	10,000,000	Seoul	197,000
Japan	161,000	48,000,000	Tokio or Yedo	1,440,000
Asiatic Russia	6,565,000	23,000,000	Tiflis (etc.)	161,000

Islands.—Rhodes and Cy'prus, S. of Asia Minor; Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar Is., S. of Hindustan'; Hai'nan (*hy'-*), in the Chinese Sea; Formo'sa, the Loo Choo, the Japan, and the Kurile Is., E. of Asia; and Saghalin (*-leen'*), N. of Japan.

Peninsulas.—Malac'ca, the most southerly part of the continent of Asia; Kore'a, S.E. of Manchuria; and Kamtchat'ka, E. of Siberia.

Capes.—C. Com'orin, S. of Hindustan; Point de Galle (*gul*), S. of Ceylon; C. Rouma'nia, and C. Cambo'dia, in Further India; C. Lopat'ka, S. of Kamtchat'ka; East Cape, at Behr'ing's Str.; C. Sev'ero, N. of Siberia.

Mountains.—Tau'rus and Leb'anon Ranges, in Turkey; Cau'casus Mts., W., and Elburz Mts., S. of the Caspian Sea; Hindoo Koosh, in Afghanistan; Thian Shan Mts. and Kuen-lun Mts., in Turkestan; Himalay'a Mts., N. of Hindustan; Pe-ling Mts. in China; Khingan Mts., in Manchuria; and Altai Mts., W. of Mongolia.

Seas.—The Levant', or the eastern part of the Mediterranean; the Red Sea, between Arabia and Africa; the Ara'bian Sea, between Arabia and Hindustan; the Chinese Sea, S. of China; the Yellow Sea, between China and Korea; the Sea of Japan, between Korea and Japan; and the Sea of O'khotsk, between Siberia and Kamtchatka.

Lakes.—The Cas'pian Sea, on the N. of Persia; the Sea of A'ral, and L. Balkash, in Turkestan; and Lake Bai'kal (*bi'-*), in the S. of Siberia.

Gulfs and Bays.—The G. of Aden, S. of Arabia; the Persian G., between Arabia and Persia; the Bay of Bengal', between Hindustan and Further India; the G. of Siam' (*see-*), S. of Siam; the G. of Tonquin (*-keen*), on the S. of China; the G. of Pe-chili, on the N.E. of China; and the G. of Tartary, W. of Saghalin.

Straits.—The Str. of Babelman'deb, between Arabia and Africa; the Str. of Or'mus, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf; Palk's Str., between Hindustan' and Ceylon'; the Str. of Malac'ca, between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra; Formosa Str., W. of Formosa; Korea Str., S.E. of Korea; and Behr'ing's Str., between Asia and North America.

Rivers.—The Euphra'tes and Ti'gris, in Turkey; the In'dus, Gan'ges, Brahmapu'tra, Godavery, and Kist-na, in Hindustan; the Irrawad'y, Salwin, and Mekong, in Further India; the Si-kiang, Yang-tse-kiang' and Hoang-ho', in China; the Amûr', in Manchuria; the Le'na, Yenisei' and O'bi, in Siberia; and the Sir Dary'a and Amu-Darya, in Turkestan.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS WITH TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.

Kur :—Tiflis. *Euphrates* :—Bassorah.

Tigris :—Bagdad, Mosul.

Indus :—Haidarabad; *Tribs.* :—*Cabul* :—Peshawar, CABUL; *Jhelum* :—Srinagar; *Chenab* :—Multan; *Ravi* :—Lahore.

Tapti :—Surat. *Cauvery* :—Trichinopoli. *Maharnadi* :—Cuttack.

Ganges :—CALCUTTA, Howrah (Hugli mouth), Bhagalpur, Patna, Benares, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Cawnpur, Farukhabad.

Irrawadi :—Mandalay. *Salwin* :—Moulmein. *Menam* :—Bangkok.

Mekong :—Pnompenh. *Song-koi* or *Red R.* :—Hanoi.

Si-kiang :—Hong Kong, Canton.

Yang-tse-kiang :—Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow.

Hoang-ho :—Tsi-nan, Kai-feng.

Pei-ho :—Tient-sin, PEKIN.

Lena :—Yakutsk. *Yenesei* :—Trib. :—*Angara* :—Irkutsk.

Obi :—Tomsk ; Trib. :—*Irtish* :—Tobolsk, Omsk, Semipalatinsk.

Natural Features, &c.—Asia exhibits the greatest contrasts on the surface of the globe. The central region consists of stupendous mountains and immense table-lands, the highest in the world ; from these the surface descends in gradual slopes and terraces, intersected by majestic rivers, which appear like seas as they approach the ocean. In a country of such vast extent the *climate* must vary considerably ; the south is exceedingly hot ; while the north is intensely cold.

Soil and Productions.—The mineral wealth of Asia is known to be immense ; and it comprises several of the most precious stones and metals. The *soil* is, in general, far superior to that of Europe, producing the most delicious fruits, with the most fragrant and balsamic plants, spices and gums.

Religion.—This division of the globe has been the scene of the most important events recorded in Scripture history. Here, man was created, the patriarchs lived, the law was given to Moses, and the redemption of the human race accomplished. The prevailing religions in Asia are those of Mahomet, Brahma, Buddha, and Confucius. Catholics, however, are numerous and are ever increasing, owing to the zealous labours of the missionaries.

The *native governments* of Asia are almost universally despotic.

OCEANIA.—GENERAL VIEW.

Ocean'ia, or the watery world, includes the numerous islands scattered over the great ocean, which extends from the S.E. shores of Asia to the W. coast of America. Population, 55 millions.

Divisions.—Oceania is divided into three distinct portions, viz., Malay'sia, or the E. Indian Archipelago; Australa'sia or Melane'sia, so called from the black colour of the natives; and Polyne'sia, or E. Oceania.

Malaysia comprises the SUND'A Is., namely Sumat'ra, Jav'a, and Bor'neo; the MOLUCCAS or SPICE Is., consisting of Cel'ebes, Ce'ram, and others; and the PHILIPPINE Is., about 1,200 in number: population 7 millions.

Australa'sia, includes Austra'lia, Tasma'nia, New Zealand, Papua (-poo') or New Guin'ea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon's Is., New Heb'rides, the Fiji Is., and New Caledonia, besides many smaller islands scattered over the intervening seas.

Polynesia includes the Pelew Is., the Caroline Is., the Ladrone Is., the Marshall Is., the Sandwich Is., the Marquesas Is., the Society Is., the Hervey Is., the Samoan Is.,* the Friendly Is.,† and numerous others unconnected with these groups.

* The *Samoan* or *Navigators' Islands* were so called, because their villages are situated in creeks by the sea-side, and have no paths from one to another.

† The *Friendly Islands* were so named by Captain Cook, from the courteous behaviour of the inhabitants to strangers.

Mountains.—The O'phir Mts., in Sumatra; the Ge'ta Mts., in Java; the Owen Stanley Range, in N. Guinea; the Crys'tal Mts., in Borneo; the Australian Alps, in Australia; the Southern Alps, in New Zealand; and Mauna-Loa, in the Sandwich Is., the most violent volcano in the world.*

Straits.—The Str. of Sun'da, between Sumatra and Java; the Str. of Macas'sar, between Borneo and Celebes; Tor'res' Str., between New Guinea and Australia; Bass' Str., between Victoria and Tasmania; and Cook's Str., between the two islands of New Zealand.

Rivers.—The Kat'aun and Indrapura, in Sumatra; the Fly River in New Guinea; the Borneo and the Banjarmassin' (*ban-yar-*) in Borneo; the Murray, Dar'ling, Lach'lan, Mur'rumbid'gee, Fitzroy, and Bur'dekin, in Australia; the Der'went, and Ta'mar, in Tasmania; and the Mol'yneux (-*noo*) and Waikat'o (*wy-*), in New Zealand.

Chief Towns.—Bencoo'len, in Sumatra; Bata'via, in Java; Bor'neo, in Borneo; Manil'la, in Luzon, the principal island of the Philippines; Syd'ney, Broken Hill, Newcastle, Paramat'ta, Gou'lburn, Maitland, and Bathurst, in New South Wales; Bris'bane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Townsville, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Gympie, and Maryborough, in Queensland; Mel'bourne, Ballarat', Sandhurst, and Gee'long, in Victoria; Ad'elaide, in South Australia; Perth, Fre'mantle, and Al'bany,

* Its crater consists of a lake of fire continually burning.

in Western Australia ; Hobart and Launceston, in Tasmania ; Wellington, Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland, in New Zealand ; and Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands.

Natural Features, &c.—Little, comparatively, is known of the interior of some of these extensive islands ; but as far as Europeans have explored, they have found them to present, in many parts, the most sublime scenery. Fields of sugar-cane, groves of orange-trees, pyramids and hills of verdure, beautifully contrast with the almost continually active volcanoes, and the low and marshy shores. The climates of Oceania are varied and delightful.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is generally very fertile, producing, abundantly, the luxuries of the most favoured climes. Almost all our domestic *animals* are scattered over these regions. The gold mines of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand are very productive.

Religion.—In far the greater number of these islands the natives are idolators. Christianity has made considerable advances, especially in those islands which have been colonised by the Catholic nations of Europe, or are in their possession. In the Philippine Islands there are over 4½ millions Catholics ; and in Manilla, the chief town, there are several convents. The state of religion in Australia is of the most cheering character.

Character, &c.—The negroes of Oceania are distinguished by large lips and woolly hair ; they are of a diminutive size, seldom exceeding five feet ; the skin is of a lighter colour than that of the African negro, but the forehead rises higher, and the nose projects more from the face. Those countries not under the dominion of Europeans are governed by native chiefs, whose authority is, with few exceptions, absolute.

AFRICA.—GENERAL VIEW.

Boundaries.—N., the Mediterranean ; W. and S., the Atlantic Ocean ; and E., the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

Extent.—The length of Africa, from the Mediterranean to the C. of Good Hope, is 5,000 miles; and its breadth, from C. Verde to C. Guardafui (-af-wee'), 4,600 miles. Area, 11½ millions of square miles. The population is estimated at 200 millions.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF AFRICA.

Divisions.	Extent in sq. miles.	Populations.	Chief Towns.	Populations.
Northern Africa	2,500,000	15,000,000	Fez (etc.)	140,000
North-Eastern Africa	1,500,000	24,000,000	Cairo (etc.)	570,000
South-Eastern Africa	1,750,000	18,000,000	Zanzibar (etc.)	55,000
Southern Africa	766,000	4,500,000	Cape Town	167,000
Western Africa	1,440,000	23,000,000	Loanda (etc.)	25,000
Central Africa	3,544,000	75,500,000	Timbuktu (etc.)	15,000

Islands.—The Made'iras, Cana'ries, Cape Verde Is., Fernan'do Po, St. Thomas, Ascension, and St. Helena, in the Atlantic; Madagas'car, Zanzibar, Bourbon', Maur'i'tius, Com'oro Is., Seychelles Is., and Soko'tra, in the Indian Ocean.

Isthmus.—Suez, about 60 miles broad, connecting Africa with Asia. The Suez Canal is 87 miles long:—66 miles of canal and 21 of lakes.

Capes.—C. Bon and C. Spar'tel, on the N.; C. Blan'co and C. Verde, on the W.; C. of Good Hope* and C. Agulhas, on the S.; and C. Guardafui', on the E.

Mountains.—The Atlas Mts., in Morocco and Algiers; the Kong Mts., between the Sudan and Upper Guinea; the Cam'aroons, opposite Fer-

* The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese, in 1493.

nando Po ; Table Mt., Compass Berg and Drakensberg Mts., in S. Africa ; Livingstone Mts., E. of L. Nyassa ; Mt. Kilima Njaro, and Mt. Kenya, E. of L. Victoria, and the Peak of Teneriffe, in the Canary Is.

Lakes.—L. Tchad, in Nigritia ; * L. Tsana, in Abyssinia ; and Lakes Rudolf, Albert Nyan'za, Victoria Nyan'za, Tanganyika, and Nyass'a in S.E. Africa.

Gulfs and Bays.—The G. of Si'dra and the G. of Câ'bes, on the N. ; the G. of Guin'ea, on the W. ; Table and Algo'a Bays, on the S. ; Delago'a and Sofal'a Bays, and G. of Ad'en, on the E.

Straits, &c.—The Straits of Gibral'tar on the N. ; the Channel of Mozambique' and the Str. of Bab'elman'deb, on the E.

Rivers.—The Nile, in Egypt ; the Sen'egal, Gam'bìa, and Rio Gran'de, in Senegam'bìa ; the Niger, in Nigritia ; the Congo, in Congo ; the Orange or Gariep' to the N. of Cape Colony ; and the Limpopo and Zambe'zi, in S. Africa.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS WITH TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.

Nile :—Port Said, Damietta, Mansura, Zagazig, Rosetta, Alexandria, CAIRO, Assiout, Kena, Wady Halfa, Abu Hamed, Berber, Omdurman, Khurtum.

Seboo :—F'ez. *Senegal* :—St. Louis.

* *Nigritia* is so called from the river Niger, which flows through it. The Arabs call it *Sudan*, a word of similar import to the European term, *Negroland*, which signifies the *Country of the Blacks*.

Gambia :—Bathurst. *Niger* :—Akassa, Brass, Bonny.

Congo :—Banana, Boma, Matadi, Leopoldville.

Natural Features, &c.—Immense deserts of sand, great ranges of mountains, and forests of vast extent, are the characteristic features of Africa. As more than three-fourths of Africa are in the torrid zone, the *climate* is, in general, excessively hot.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil*, where there is sufficient moisture, is very fertile, and vegetation luxuriant. The chief *productions* are, palm-oil, dye-woods, drugs, indigo, gums, grapes, figs, coffee, rice, and wheat. Gold, silver, iron, copper, and diamonds, are the principal *minerals*. Africa is remarkable both for the number and ferocity of its *wild animals*. The chief *manufactures* are, silks, cotton, and leather.

Religion.—The Catholic religion, once so flourishing, in Africa, is now but just recovering something of its ancient splendour. The missions of the several Religious Orders are yearly adding many converts to the Church. Catholics, though numerous, constitute but a very small minority of the entire population, the great mass being involved in paganism, or Islamism.

The *governments* of the countries of Africa not under European authority, are, in general, despotic.

AMERICA.

Boundaries.—N., the Arctic Ocean; W. and S., the Pacific Ocean; and E. and S., the Atlantic Ocean.

Extent.—The length of America, N. to S., is nearly 9,000 miles; and its average breadth, about 2,500 miles. Area, 16 millions of sq. miles. Population, about 141 millions.

Divisions.—This vast continent consists of two great portions, called *North* and *South America*,

which are connected by the Isthmus of Panama, 360 miles long, and in one place only 28 miles wide.

NORTH AMERICA.

Boundaries.—N., the Arctic Ocean; W., the Pacific Ocean; S., the Isthmus of Panama' and Gulf of Mexico; and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

Extent.—The length of North Amer'ica, N. to S., is 5,600 miles; and it breadth, from E. to W., is nearly 3,400 miles.

The total area of North America, including Greenland,* is estimated at $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions sq. miles. The population is about 106 millions.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF N. AMERICA

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles.	Popula- tions.	Capitals.	Popu- lations.
Dom. of Canada	3,746,000	5,371,000	Ottawa	60,000
Newfoundland & Dependencies	163,000	220,000	St. John's	30,000
U. S. and Alaska	3,568,000	76,303,000	Washington	279,000
Mexico	767,000	13,606,000	Mexico	345,000
Guatemala	48,290	1,647,000	Guatemala	74,000
Honduras	46,250	650,000	Tegucigalpa	11,000
British Honduras	7,560	39,000	Belize	9,000
Salvador	7,225	1,007,000	San Salvador	60,000
Nicaragua	49,200	500,000	Managua	30,000
Cos'ta Rica	18,400	317,000	San José	24,000
Cuba	44,000	1,603,000	Havana	275,000
Haiti	10,200	1,347,000	Port au Prince	70,000
San Domingo	18,500	650,000	S. Domingo	20,000
Other W. India Is. & Bermuda	18,000	3,000,000	Kingston, etc.	47,000
Greenland	46,750	10,500		

* Greenland was discovered in 982 by the Icelanders, who called it *Greenland*, because they found the shore covered with *green moss*.

Islands.—Green'land, and many others in the Arctic Ocean; Newfound'land, Anticosti I., Prince Edward's I., and Cape Bret'on, in the Atlantic; W. India Is., in the Caribbean Sea; Vancou'ver I., Queen Charlotte Is., Prince of Wales I., and the Aleu'tian Is., with many others, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Peninsulas.—Booth'ia and Mel'velle, N.W. of Hudson's Bay; Labrador', between Hudson's Bay and G. of St. Lawrence; No'va Sco'tia, in British America; Flor'ida, in the United States; Yu'catan and Lower Califor'nia, in Mexico; and Alas'ka, in the north-west.

Capes.—C. Farewell, in Greenland; C. Charles in Labrador; C. Race, in Newfoundland; C. North, and C. Sable, in Nova Scotia; C. Hatteras, in the United States; C. St. Lu'cas, in Lower California; and C. Prince of Wales, at Behring's Str.

Mountains.—The Al'leghany Mts., in the United States, and the Rocky Mts., extending almost the whole length of the continent.

Lakes.—Great Bear L., Great Slave L., L. Athabas'ca, L. Manitoba, and L. Win'ipeg, in British America; Lakes Superior, Hu'ron, E'rie, and Ontar'io, between British America and the United States; Great Salt L. and L. Michigan in the United States.

Gulfs and Bays.—Baffin's Bay, north-west of Greenland; Hudson Bay, in British America; G. of St. Lawrence, between Newfoundland and the

continent; Fundy Bay,* between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay on the E., and the G. of Mexico, on the S. of the United States; and the G. of California, on the W. of Mexico.

Straits.—Davis' Str., between Greenland and America; Hud'son's Str., N. of Labrador'; Str. of Belleisle' (-leel), between Newfoundland and Labrador'; Long Island Sound, on the E., and Florida Channel, on the S. of the United States; and Behring's Str., between Alaska and Asia.

Rivers.—The St. Law'rence, in Lower Canada; the Mississip'pi, in the United States, receiving the Missouri (-soo), Arkansas, and Red R. on the right, and the Ohi'o and Ten'nessee on the left; the Rio del Nor'te, in Mexico; the Columbia and Frazer flowing into the Pacific; the Yukon, in Alaska; the Macken'zie, Coppermine, and Great Fish River, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; and the Saskatchewan, in the N.W. Territories.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS WITH TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.

Frazer :—Victoria, Vancouver. *Sacramento* :—San Francisco, Sacramento.

Mississippi :—N. Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis; Tribs. :—*Ohio* :—Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg; *Missouri* :—Jefferson City, Omaha.

Savannah :—Savannah, Augusta. *Potomac* :—WASHINGTON. *Susquehanna* :—Annapolis, Baltimore.

* The tide rises here from 70 to over 100 feet, and is the highest on the globe.

Delaware :—Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton.

Hudson :—New York, Albany, Troy.

St. Lawrence :—Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie; *Trib.* :—*Ottawa* :—OTTAWA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Boundaries.—N., the Caribbe'an Sea and the Isthmus of Panama; W. and S., the Pacific Ocean; and S. and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

Extent.—The length of South America, from N. to S., is 4,660 miles; and its breadth, from E. to W., 3,160 miles. Area, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles. The population is about $38\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF S. AMERICA.

Countries.	Extent in sq. miles	Popula-tions.	Capitals	Popu-lations
Panama	31,600	340,000	Panama	28,000
Colom'bia	473,200	3,594,000	Bogota'	120,000
Ecuador'	116,000	1,400,000	Qui'to	80,000
Venezue'la	594,000	2,445,000	Carac'as	72,500
British Guia'na	104,000	294,000	Georgetown	53,000
French Guiana	30,500	44,000	Cayenn'e	13,500
Dutch Guiana	46,060	75,000	Paramar'ibo	32,000
Brazil'*	3,218,000	14,334,000	Rio' Jane'iro	750,000
Peru'	695,700	4,610,000	Li'ma	100,000
Bolivia'+	703,000	1,816,000	Sucre †	21,000
Chil'i	308,000	3,147,000	Santiag'o	297,000
Par'aguay	157,000	630,000	Asuncion	52,000
Ur'uguay	72,000	978,000	Mon'te Vid'eo	276,000
Argenti'na	1,136,000	5,022,000	Bue'nos Ay'res	865,500

* Brazil is supposed to have derived its name from the abundance of Brazil wood found there. The extent of Brazil may be conceived from the fact that it is more than fifteen times as large as France.

+ Bolivia.—The Republic of Upper Peru is now called Bolivia, in honour of Bolivar, who effected its independence. He died in 1830.

† The capital is temporarily changed to La Paz, 60,000.

Islands.—Tier'ra del Fue'go,* S., and the Falk'land Is., E. of Patago'nia; Wellington I., Chiloe I. and Ju'an Fernandez, W. of Chili; and the Galapag'os Is., W. of Ecuador.

Isthmus.—The Isthmus of Panama' or Da'rien, twenty-eight miles broad in the narrowest part.

Capes.—C. St. Roque and C. Frio, in the E. of Brazil'; C. Horn to the S. of Tierra del Fuego; and Point Parina, in the W. of Peru.

Mountains.—The An'des, or Cordille'ras, extending along the whole western coast.

Lakes.—L. Maracaibo, in Colombia; and L. Titica'ca, in Peru.

Gulfs and Bays.—The G. of Darien, on the N. of Columbia; the G. of Maracaibo, on the N. of Venezuela; Bahia Bay, on the E. of Brazil; the Estuary of the La Plata, and the Gulfs of St. Matias and St. George, on the E. of Argentina; the G. of Guayaquil, on the W. of Ecuador; and the Bay of Panama, on the S. of the Isthmus.

Straits.—The Str. of Magellan, between Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego; and the Str. of Le Maire, between Tierra del Fuego and Sta'ten I.

Rivers.—The Magdale'na, in Columbia; the Orino'co, in Venezuela; the Essequibo, in Guiana; the Am'azon, Tocantins, and Francis'co in Brazil; and the Uruguay and the Parana, flowing into the Rio de la Plata.

* Tierra del Fuego—land of fire—was so called from the number of fires observed in it by the Spaniards, who first explored its coast. The Andes are supposed to derive their name from the Peruvian word *anta*, signifying copper.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS WITH TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.

La Plata :*—MONTE VIDEO, La Plata, BUENOS AYRES ; Tribs. :—*Parana* :—Rosario, Santa Fe, Corrientes ; *Paraguay* :—ASUNCION, Conception ; *Uruguay* :—Conception, Paysandu, Salto.

Tocantins :—Belem. *Surinam* :—Paramaribo. *Essequibo* :—Georgetown. *Magdalena* :—Barranquilla.

Natural Features, &c.—The aspect of nature in this quarter of the world is sublimely grand. Forests of surpassing extent and magnificence ; immense ranges of mountains, with a single exception the loftiest on the globe ; lakes resembling seas ; and rivers which are unequalled by any others in the world, are the characteristic features of the Western Hemisphere. As America extends far into the northern and southern hemispheres, it possesses almost every variety of climate.

Soil and Productions.—The soil, which is of exhaustless fertility, abounds in the richest *productions* ; and *mines* of the precious metals are numerous in the mountainous regions.

Religion.—Nearly three-fifths of the population profess the Catholic faith. By the indefatigable labours of the Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, and other missionary Fathers, nearly all the numerous tribes of South America have been added to the Catholic Church within the last 300 years. The inhabitants of Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and of other West Indian Islands, are Catholics. Catholics are also very numerous in the United States and British America ; and several of the native North American tribes are being daily added to the one fold by the zealous missionaries labouring among them.

Government.—With the exception of the British, Dutch, and Danish possessions, the republican form of government prevails universally throughout America.

* La Plata received its name from Sebastian Cabot, an English navigator, who, having visited this region in 1536, and obtained a great quantity of silver from the natives, concluded there were rich mines of silver in the neighbourhood (though, in fact, they had brought it from Peru) ; he, therefore, called the place La Plata ; and the river he sailed up, Rio de la Plata, or River of Silver. *Rio* is the Spanish for river.

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

IRELAND.

Boundaries.—N., W., and S., the Atlantic Ocean ; and E., St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel.*

Extent.—The length of Ireland, from Fair-Head, in Antrim, to Mizzen-Head, in Cork, is 306 miles ; its breadth, from Erris-Head, in Mayo, to Carn'sore Point, in Wexford, about 210 miles. Area, 32,600 sq. miles. Population, 4,459,000.†

COUNTIES.

Divisions.—Ireland is divided into 4 provinces ; these are subdivided into 32 counties, namely :

Ulster.—Donegal,‡ Der'ry, An'trim, Tyrone', Down, Armagh, Mona'ghan, Ferman'agh, and Cav'an.

Leinster.—Long'ford, West Meath, East Meath, Louth, Dub'lin, Kildare',§ King's County, Queen's County, Wick'low, Wex'ford, Car'low, and Kil'kenny.

* The outline of the Irish coast, which is upwards of 2,200 miles in length, contains many fine harbours. Of these there are fourteen wherein the largest men-of-war might ride in safety. Strangford Lough is the only eastern inlet sufficiently deep for ships of the largest size.

† Catholics, 3,547,307; Episcopalians, 581,089; Presbyterians, 443,276; Methodists, 62,006; others, 63,743.

‡ Donegal was anciently called Tyrconnell, or Tir-Connell, signifying in Irish, “the territory of Connell :” hence the derivation of Tyrone, &c.

§ Kildare is derived from the Irish words, *Kill-dara* signifying, “the cell of the oak ;” and was so called from a very large oak-tree which grew near the spot where St. Bridget erected her celebrated convent. Numbers of towns, villages, &c., in Ireland derive their names from the word *kil* ; as Kilkenny, which literally means Kenny's church. Whence it may be inferred that monasteries or churches were the *origin* of these towns which are now distinguished by the prefix *kil*.

Mun'ster.—Tippera'ry, Wat'erdord, Cork, Ker'ry, Limerick, and Clare.

Con'naught.—Gal'way, Roscom'mon, May'o, Sli'go, and Lei'trim.

ULSTER, NINE COUNTIES; *Area*—8,613 sq. miles.

Population in 1901—1,582,826.*

Donegal Co..—Letterkenny, Ballyshannon, Donegal, *Lifford*. †

Londonderry Co..—*Londonderry*, Coleraine, Limavady, Portrush.

Antrim Co..—*Belfast*, Lisburn, Ballymena, Larne, Carrickfergus,‡ Ballymoney, Antrim.

Tyrone Co..—Strabane, *Omagh*, Dungannon, Cookstown.

Down Co..—Newry, Newtownards, Bangor,§ Banbridge, Holywood, *Downpatrick*, Dromore, Comber, Donaghadee, Warrenpoint.

* Catholics, 699,202; Episcopalians, 360,373; Presbyterians, 425,526; Methodists, 47,372; others, 50,353.

† The towns are arranged in order of the populations. The County town is in *italics*.

‡ Carrickfergus derives its name from *carraig*, a rock, on which the old castle is built, and from a king named Fergus, who is said to have been drowned near it. Carrick-on-Suir is so named from a large rock in the river.

§ Bangor, anciently *Beanchor*, signifies blessed choir, from the religious who inhabited this place, and who are said to have amounted, at one time, to 3,000. The school of Bangor was one of the most eminent of its time. It was resorted to by numbers of young persons of distinction from various parts of Europe; and according to some historians, when King Alfred founded the University of Oxford, he sent to the great school of Bangor for professors. The great St. Columbanus was educated at Bangor; and here, also, Cormac, King of Leinster, spent the latter part of his life.

Armagh Co.—Lurgan, Portadown, *Armagh*,* Bessbrook, Tanderagee.

Monaghan Co.—*Monaghan*, Clones,† Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Ballybay.

Fermanagh Co.—*Enniskillen*.‡

Cavan Co.—*Cavan*, Belturbet, Cootehill.

LEINSTER, TWELVE COUNTIES; *Area*—7,626 sq.miles.

Population—1,152,829. §

Longford Co.—*Longford*, Granard.

West Meath Co.—Athlone,|| *Mullingar*.

Meath Co.¶—Navan, Kells, ** *Trim*,

Louth Co.—*Dundalk*, Drogheda, Ardee.

* Armagh is derived from *ard*, high, and *Macha* (mah'a) a woman's name, namely, *Macha's* hill or eminence, from Queen Macha of the golden hair, who founded the palace of Emania, 300 years before Christ. Armagh was long celebrated for its monastery and school, founded by St. Patrick, in 445. It is said that 7,000 students were at one time congregated in this seminary, in pursuit of knowledge.

† Clones, anciently *Cluain-Eois* (-eesh), i.e. "the meadow of Eos." The abbot of Clones was the *Primus Abbas*, or first mitred abbot of Ireland. The term *cluain* signifies a meadow, it is sometimes applied to churches which have been erected in retired places: as Cloyne, the meadow of the cave.

‡ Enniskillen is so called from the Irish word *inis* (Lat. *insula*), an island—the town of Enniskillen being built upon an island in the Erne: hence the signification of such names as have the prefix *inis* or *ennis* incorporated with them.

§ Catholics, 981,768; Episcopalians, 141,615; Presbyterians, 11,987; Methodists, 7,977; others, 9,482.

¶ Athlone derives its name from the Irish *ath*, a ford, and *luain*, the ford of Luan—(Luan, a man's name). About six miles from Athlone, in W. Meath, is the interesting village of Auburn, the subject of Goldsmith's beautiful poem "The Deserted Village."

|| Meath.—In this county, about five miles S.E. from Navan, is the ancient Tara, or, as it is sometimes called, *Teagh-mor*, "the great house," where the Irish triennial parliaments were held, until the end of the sixth century.

** Kells.—The memorable synod of the Irish clergy, at which Cardinal Paparo distributed the four palls to the Archbishops was held here, 1152.

Dublin Co.—*Dublin** (Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Kingstown, Blackrock—the Suburban Townships of Dublin), Dalkey, Killiney, Balbriggan.

Kildare Co.—Naas, Athy, Newbridge, Maynooth, Kildare. †

King's Co.‡—*Tullamore*, Birr or Parsonstown.

Queen's Co.—*Maryborough*, Mountmellick, Portarlington, Mountrath.

Wicklow Co.—Bray, Arklow, *Wicklow*.

Wexford Co.—*Wexford*, New Ross, Enniscorthy, Gorey.

Carlow Co.—*Carlow*, Bagenalstown, Tullow.

Kilkenny Co.—*Kilkenny*, Callan.

MUNSTER, SIX COUNTIES ; *Area*—9,521 sq. miles.

Population—1,076,188.§

Tipperary Co.—*Clonmel*, Tipperary, Carrick-on-

* Here, an army of 19,000 Royalists, who lay encamped under the Marquis of Ormond, was defeated by the Republicans. At an earlier period the English colonists of Dublin were also defeated on these plains by the Irish of Wicklow—the scene of the action has been popularly known as the "Bloody Fields."

† Kildare.—Near this town is the far-famed *Curragh*, a race-course of about 5,000 acres, sometimes called the *Newmarket of Ireland*. In its neighbourhood are bred the best horses in the country.

‡ King's County.—On the banks of the Shannon, in this county, is situated Clonmacnoise, anciently *Cluain-Mac-Nois*, or the "Meadow of the Sons of Nos," the sons of the chief of the territory. The monastery and schools of this place were celebrated, and attracted numbers of students. Many of the Irish kings and princes are here interred. Besides the great monastery, cathedral, and schools, it is said that ten churches, built by neighbouring princes, with two round towers, stood within the surrounding walls. This place has been called the *Iona of Ireland*.

§ Catholics, 1,007,876; Episcopalians, 56,671; Presbyterians, 3,426; Methodists, 4,974; others, 3,241.

Suir, Nenagh, Thurles, Cashel, Templemore, Roscrea, Cahir,* Fethard.

Waterford Co.—*Waterford, Dungarvan, Tra-*
more, † Lismore.‡

Cork Co.—*Cork, Queenstown, Fermoy, Youghal, Mallow, Kinsale,§ Midleton, Skibbereen, Bantry, Macroom, Bandon, Mitchelstown, Clonakilty, Passage West, Castletown Bere, Dunmanway, Charleville, Kanturk, Buttevant, Millstreet, Doneraile.*

Kerry Co.—*Tralee, Killarney, Listowel, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Castleisland, Kenmare.*

Limerick Co.—*Limerick, Newcastle West, Rathkeale, Bruff.*

Clare Co.||—*Ennis, Kilrush, Kilkee, Miltown Malbay, Ennistymon, Killaloe.¶*

* Cahir, or *cathair*, a circular stone fort; it is also the Irish term for *city*: hence the derivation of the numerous names having *cahir* incorporated with them.

† Tramore is a contraction of the Irish words, *traigh-mor*, signifying "the great strand:" hence Tralee, "the strand of the Leixy or Lee," &c.

‡ Lismore is derived from the Irish *lis*, an entrenchment, and *mor*, great; that is, "the great habitation," or monastery, which St. Carthagh founded here in 633. Its ancient name was *magh sciath* (maskee), Plain of the Shield. The schools of Lismore were celebrated all over Europe; hither multitudes of foreigners thronged to study religion, science, and literature, not only from England, but from the most distant parts of the continent; all of whom were most cheerfully received, and "supplied gratis," as Ven. Bede testifies, "with food, books, and instruction." Lismore, at one time, contained twenty parish churches.

§ Kinsale is supposed to have derived its name from *cean*, a head, and *saile*, the sea; either in reference to the promontory called Old Head, which stands out into the sea, or the head of the harbour itself, where the town is situated: hence Kinvara, which literally signifies "head of the sea;" *vara* or *mara*, being the genitive case of *muir*, another name for the sea.

|| Clare was anciently called *Thomond*, that is, North Munster in reference to *Desmond*, or South Munster, *Ormond*, or East Munster, &c.

¶ Killaloe means the church of St. Molua (sixth century). Near this town stood the ancient Kinkora, the palace of Brian Boru, Monarch of Ireland, and of his immediate successors.

CONNAUGHT, FIVE COUNTIES; *Area*—6,845 sq. miles.
Population—646,932.*

Galway Co.—*Galway, Ballinasloe, Tuam, Loughrea, Gort, Clifden.*

Roscommon Co.—*Boyle, Roscommon,† Castlerea.*

Mayo Co.—*Ballina, Westport, Castlebar, Ballinrobe, Swinford, Claremorris, Ballaghaderreen.*

Sligo Co.—*Sligo, Ballymote.*

Leitrim Co. ‡—*Carrick-on-Shannon, Mohill, Manor Hamilton.*

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Dublin (290,600—with suburbs, 349,000)—on the River Liffey—remarkable for the splendour of its public buildings, its breweries, distilleries, and export of cattle and provisions. It is also noted for its fine Squares and noble Park (Phoenix), containing 1,760 acres, and having a circumference of about 7 miles. Its suburban Townships are:—**Rathmines** and **Rathgar** (32,600), **Pembroke** (25,800), **Blackrock** (8,700), and **Kingstown** (17,400)—remarkable for its fine harbour and packet station.

Belfast (349,200)—a seaport on Belfast Lough, noted for shipbuilding, linen trade, and commerce.

* Catholics, 619,815; Episcopalians, 22,430; Presbyterians, 2,337; Methodists, 1,683; others, 667.

† Roscommon, which signifies “Coman’s Marsh,” is supposed to have derived its name from an abbey, founded here in a low situation, by St. Coman, about the year 540. *Ros* also signifies “pleasant or agreeable,” and is to be understood in this sense in many of the Irish names of which it is the *prefix*.

‡ The counties of Leitrim and Cavan, with part of Fermanagh, comprised the ancient *Briefnē* the chief lords of which were the O’Ruarks, a name memorable in Irish history.

Cork, (76,100)—a seaport on the River Lee, remarkable for its fine harbour and great export of cattle and butter.

Queenstown (7,900)—on Cork Harbour, is the port of call for the transatlantic Liners.

Londonderry (39,900)—a seaport on the River Foyle, memorable for its siege, 1689, and noted for its extensive clothing factories.

Limerick (38,200)—a seaport on the River Shannon ; famous for its siege of 1651, and for its siege and broken treaty, 1690-1. It has a great bacon trade.

Waterford (26,800)—a seaport on the River Suir, with great export of cattle and provisions. It has extensive trade in bacon and butter.

Galway (13,400)—a seaport on Galway Bay, with extensive fisheries.

Dundalk (13,100)—a seaport on Dundalk Bay, remarkable for the Great Northern Railway Works, and export of provisions. Here Edward Bruce was crowned King of Ireland in 1318.

Drogheda (12,800)—a seaport on the Boyne, with a good corn trade, and cotton and linen manufactory. It has a magnificent railway viaduct ; and it is memorable for its capture by Cromwell in 1649, and the massacre of 2,000 of the inhabitants. The *Battle of the Boyne*, 1690, took place near the town.

Newry (12,400)—a thriving port on Carlingford Lough, with linen and cotton manufactures.

Lurgan (11,800), and **Lisburn** (11,500)—noted for manufacture of linen.

Wexford (11,200)—a seaport on the River Slaney, with large export of cattle and provisions, extensive malt stores, agricultural machinery and foundries.

Sligo (10,900)—a seaport on Sligo Harbour, with large trade in cattle and provisions, and good salmon fishery.

Kilkenny (10,600)—on the River Nore, remarkable for its marble, anthracite coal, castle and cathedral, and historical associations.

OTHER CHIEF TOWNS.

Ballymena 10,900, Clonmel 10,200, Portadown 10,100, Tralee 9,900, Newtown Ards 9,100, Armagh 7,600, Bray 7,400.

7,000 to 6,000 :—Coleraine, Larne, Athlone, Carlow, Tipperary, Fermoy.

6,000 to 5,000 :—Bangor, New Ross, Killarney, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, Carrick-on-Suir, Youghal, Ennis, Strabane, Banbridge.

5,000 to 4,000 :—Arklow, Ballinasloe, Dungarvan, Omagh, Nenagh, Tullamore, Mallow, Ballina, Mullingar, Birr, Thurles, Kinsale, Carrickfergus, Kilrush.

4,000 to 3,000 :—Westport, Hollywood, Navan, Naas, Longford, Dungannon, Listowel, Athy, Castlebar, Cookstown, Dalkey, Midleton, Skibbereen, Bantry, Clonakilty, Macroom.

3,000 to 2,500 :—Downpatrick, Bessbrook, Maryborough, Ballymoney, Monaghan, Newbridge, Tuam, Bandon, Cavan, Killiney, Limavady, Newcastle W., Loughrea.

HISTORIC TOWNS.

Donegal.—The *Annals of the Four Masters* compiled there, A.D. 1632-36.

Derry.—Famous for its fifteen weeks' siege by James II., 1689. Five miles from Derry is Ailech, the ancient palace of the O'Neils.

Dungannon.—At one time the residence of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Also memorable for the meeting of the Volunteers, A.D. 1782.

Benburb (Tyrone).—Famous battle, in which Owen Roe O'Neill defeated the Scotch, led by Munroe, A.D. 1646.

Armagh.—Church founded by St. Patrick, A.D. 455. It was long celebrated for its colleges and schools. Near the city was the palace of Emania, the residence of the Red Branch Knights. Two miles north of Armagh was fought the great battle of Bael-an-atha-Buidhe (Yellow Ford) in which Hugh O'Neill defeated the English, A.D. 1598.

Athlone.—Repeated sieges during the Williamite War, A.D. 1690-1691.

Aughrim.—Memorable battle between the Williamites, under Ginkel, and the Jacobites, led by St. Ruth. The Jacobites were defeated, and St. Ruth slain, A.D. 1691.

Drogheda.—Besieged, and taken by Cromwell, who inhumanly massacred the garrison, A.D. 1649. Near Drogheda, was fought the battle of the Boyne, in which William III. defeated James II. A.D. 1690.

Dundalk.—Battle in which Edward Bruce, fighting for the Irish, was defeated and killed, A.D. 1318.

Clontarf (Dublin).—Decisive battle; Brian Boru defeated the Danes, April 23rd (Good Friday), A.D. 1014.

Tara (Meath) —Residence of the Ard-Righ, or supreme King of Ireland, and seat of Triennial Parliament to the close of the sixth century.

The Pillar stone on Tara Hill is said to be the Lia Fail.

Glendalough.—Church founded by St. Kevin. The interesting group of ecclesiastical ruins in the valley is called “the Seven Churches of Glendalough.”

Limerick.—Repeated sieges—by the Cromwellians in A.D. 1651; by the Williamites in A.D. 1690-1691. Known as “The City of the Violated Treaty.”

Kilkenny.—Meeting of “The Irish Confederates,” A.D. 1642.

Cashel.—Anciently the seat of the Kings of Munster. Celebrated for the venerable ruins on its “Rock.”

Islands.—Rathlin I., N. of Antrim; Tory I. and N. Arran I., N.W. of Donegal; Achil I., Clare I.

and Iniseturk I., W. of Mayo; Inisbofin I. and S. Arran Is., W. of Galway; Blasket I. and Valentia I., W. of Kerry; Bere I. and C. Clear I., S.W. of Cork; and Lambay I., E. of Dublin.

Capes—Fair Hd., in Antrim; Malin Hd. in Donegal; Erris Hd. and Achil Hd., in Mayo; Slyne Hd., in Galway; Loop Hd., in Clare; Kerry Hd. and Sybil Hd., in Kerry; Mizen Hd., C. Clear, and Kinsale Hd., in Cork; Carnsore Pt., in Wexford; Wicklow Hd., in Wicklow; and Howth Hd., in Dublin.

Mountains.—The Mourne Range (2,796 ft.), in Down; Mt. Errigal (2,466), in Donegal; Nephin (2,646), Croagh Patrick (2,510), and Mulrea (2,688), in Mayo; The Twelve Pins (2,395), in Galway; Mt. Brandon, Slieve Mish, McGillycuddy's Reeks (3,414), and Mangerton (2,756), in Kerry; the Knockmealdown (2,609) and Comeragh Mts. (2,387), in Waterford; the Blackstairs Mts. (2,610), S.E. of Carlow; the Wicklow Mts. (3,039); the Slieve Bloom Mts. (1,733), S. of King's Co.; and the Silvermine (2,278) and Galtee Mts. (3,016), in Tipperary.

Bays.—Lough Foyle,* Lough Swilly, Donegal B., Sligo B., and Killala B., on the N.; Blacksod B., Clew B., Galway B., Tralee B., Dingle B., Bantry B., and Dunmanus B., on the W.; Clonakilty B. and Courtmacsherry B., on the S.; and Dublin B.,

* *Lough* or *loch*, is the term used in Ireland and Scotland for lake—*loch*, in Irish, signifying a lake, or an arm of the sea.

Dundalk B., Dundrum B., Carlingford Lough, and Belfast Lough, on the E.

Lakes.—Lough Neagh, S.W. of Antrim ; Loughs Erne, in Fermanagh ; Loughs Oughter and Sheelin, in Cavan ; Loughs Derryvaragh, Owel, and Ennel, in Westmeath ; Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, through which the Shannon flows ; Loughs Gill, Arrow, and Gara, in Sligo ; Lough Key, in Roscommon ; Loughs Conn and Mask, in Mayo ; Lough Corrib, in Galway ; and the lakes of Killarney in Kerry.

Rivers.—The Bann (100 miles), flowing through Lough Neagh ; the Foyle, into L. Foyle ; the Erne, into Donegal B. ; the Shannon (250), the largest river in G. Britain and Ireland ; the Lee and Blackwater (90), in Cork ; the Suir (100), Nore (60), and Barrow (114), into Waterford Harbour ; the Slaney (60), into Wexford Harbour ; the Liffey (70), into Dublin B. ; the Boyne (80), in Meath ; and the Lagan, into Belfast Lough.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS, WITH TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.

Bann :—Coleraine, Portadown, Gilford, Bantbridge.

Foyle :—Londonderry ; Trib. :—*Mourne* :—Strabane, Omagh.

Erne :—Ballyshannon, Enniskillen.

Moy :—Killala, Ballina.

Shannon :—Kilrush, Limerick, Killaloe, Athlone.

Lee :—Queenstown, Cork.

Blackwater :—Youghal, Cappoquin, Lismore, Fermoy, Mallow.

Suir :—Waterford, Carrick, Clonmel, Caher, Thurles. *Nore* :—Thomastown, Kilkenny.

Barrow :—New Ross, Bagenalstown, Carlow, Athy, Monasterevan, Portarlington.

Slaney :—Wexford, Enniscorthy, Tullow, Ballyinglass.

Avoca :—Arklow. *Liffey* :—DUBLIN.

Boyne :—Drogheda, Navan, Trim.

Lagan :—Belfast, Lisburn.

CHIEF RAILWAYS.

1. GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN (1,074 miles).

Main Line: Dublin (Kingsbridge) to Queenstown, via *Kildare*,* *Portarlington*, *Maryborough*, *Ballybroughy*, *Thurles*, *Limerick Junction*, *Charleville*, *Mallow*, and *Cork*.

Chief Branches:—

- (a) *Kildare* to *Kilkenny*, via *Athy*, *Carlow* and *Bagenalstown*.
- (b) *Portarlington* to *Athlone*, via *Tullamore* and *Clara*.
- (c) *Maryborough* to *Waterford*, via *Abbeyleix*, *Kilkenny* and *Thomastown*.
- (d) *Ballybroughy* to *Limerick*, via *Roscrea* and *Nenagh*.
- (e) *Limerick Junction* to *Waterford*, via *Tipperary*, *Caher*, *Clonmel* and *Carrick-on-Suir*.
- (f) *Limerick Junction* to *Sligo*, via *Limerick*, *Ennis*, *Athenry*, *Tuam* and *Claremorris*.
- (g) *Limerick* to *Tralee*, via *Adare*, *Ballingrane*, *Newcastle West* and *Listowel*.
- (h) *Mallow* to *Waterford*, via *Fermoy*, *Lismore* and *Dungarvan*.
- (i) *Mallow* to *Tralee*, via *Banteer*, *Headford*, *Farranfore*, and *Killarney*; with branches to *Newmarket*, *Kenmare*, *Valentia* and *Castleisland*.
- (j) *Cork* to *Youghal*, via *Middleton*.

* The Junctions are printed in *italics*.

2. DUBLIN, WICKLOW AND WEXFORD (158 miles).

Main Line :—Dublin (Harcourt-st.) to Wexford, *via Bray, Wicklow, Rathdrum, Woodenbridge, Arklow, Gorey, Enniscorthy and Macmine.*

Chief Branches :—

- (a) Dublin (Amiens-street and Westland-row) to *Bray, via Blackrock, Kingstown and Dalkey.*
- (b) *Macmine to Waterford, via Palace East and New Ross.*

3. MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN (538 miles).

Main Line :—Dublin (Broadstone) to *Galway, via Maynooth, Mullingar, Moate, Athlone, Ballinasloe, Attymon and Athenry.*

Chief Branches :—

- (a) *Clonsilla to Navan and Kingscourt; and to Trim and Athboy.*
- (b) *Mullingar to Sligo, via Inny Junction, Longford, Carrick-on-Shannon, Boyle, Kilfree and Ballymote; and Inny Junction to Cavan.*
- (c) *Athlone to Killala, via Roscommon, Castlerea, Claremorris, Manulla, Foxford and Ballina.*
- (d) *Manulla to Achill, via Castlebar and Westport.*
- (e) *Galway to Clifden, via Oughterard and Recess.*

4. GREAT NORTHERN (533 miles).

Main Line :—Dublin (Amiens-street) to Belfast, *via Skerries, Balbriggan, Drogheda, Dundalk, Goraghwood, Portadown, Lurgan and Lisburn.*

Chief Branches :—

- (a) *Drogheda to Oldcastle, via Navan and Kells.*
- (b) *Dundalk to Omagh, via Inniskeen, Ballybay, Clones, Enniskillen, and Bundoran Junction.*
- (c) *Goraghwood to Armagh, on one side; and to Warrenpoint, via Newry, on the other.*

- (d) Portadown to Londonderry, *via Dungannon, Omagh, and Strabane.*
- (e) Portadown to Cavan, *via Armagh, Monaghan, and Clones.*

5. MIDLAND (OF ENGLAND). — BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES (249 miles).

Main Line :—Belfast to *Londonderry, via Carrickfergus Junction, Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Macfin, Coleraine and Limavady Junction.*

Branches :—Coleraine to Portrush, with several others.

6. CORK, BANDON AND SOUTH COAST (94 miles).

Main Line :—Cork to Bantry, *via Kinsale Junction, Bandon, Clonakilty Junction, Dunmanway and Drimoleague.*

The length of Railways in 1903 was 3,214 miles, and of Canals 586 miles.

Natural Features, &c.—Ireland is advantageously situated for commerce between the eastern and western continents, and abounds in safe and capacious harbours, fine rivers, and picturesque lakes. Its principal mountains rise along the coasts, and generally speaking, the interior is level. A great limestone plain, 160 miles long and 120 wide, stretches across the island from Dublin to Galway, including—besides six coal districts—the whole of the vast tract of peat moss, known as the Bog of Allen, and having numerous branches among the intervening hills. At present there is a great want of trees. The general aspect of the country is that of verdant plains, watered by numerous streams, and enlivened by flocks and herds; ample valleys, of the greatest fertility, or gently-swelling eminences, waving with corn, or exhibiting a rich and perpetual verdure. The *climate* is, perhaps, milder than that of any other country of equal extent in the same latitude.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* of Ireland is, in general, exceedingly fertile, and capable of producing all the necessities of life for more than treble its population. Though rocky, it is perpetually green, owing to the humidity of the atmosphere; and hence the appellation of the “Emerald Isle.” The pastures are luxuriant, and the corn, flax, and potato crops, in general, abundant. The *minerals* are, coal, copper, iron, lead, and marble; silver and even gold have been found, but in no considerable quantities. The *animals* peculiar to Ireland are, the large red deer of the Killarney mountains, and the Irish wolf-dog. The exemption of the country from all venomous reptiles is proverbial. Silks, cabinets, poplins, cotton, and linens of the finest texture, are the principal *manufactures*. The value of the imports in 1902 was £13,121,000, and the exports of £1,435,000.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Ireland are capable of being made sources of great wealth. The coast and innumerable inlets and creeks are the resort of shoals of herring, cod, haddock, hake, mackerel, and other sorts of fish.

History, &c.—This island was known to the Greeks by the name of *Juverna*, about two centuries before the Christian era, and to the Romans by that of *Hibernia*, in the time of Cæsar. It was originally governed by a number of independent native princes, subject, however, to one supreme monarch, who held his court and council at *Tara*, in East Meath.

The first invasion of the English took place in 1169; and was followed soon after by the arrival of Henry II., who took the title of Lord of Ireland. The English monarchs did not assume the title of King of Ireland until the reign of the tyrannical Henry VIII. After that period, Ireland continued annexed to the crown of England; but possessed a distinct parliament until 1800, when the legislatures of both countries were incorporated by the Act of Union. The executive power in Ireland is in the hands of a Lord Lieutenant.

Religion.—In the year of our Lord, 431, St. Cel'estine, Pope, raised Palla'dius to the episcopal dignity, and sent him, with several companions, to preach the Gospel in this island. His success was partial, and he died as he was returning to Rome in the following year. He was succeeded in his mission by the illustrious St. Patrick, whose extraordinary success in the conversion of the country has justly obtained for him the title of *Apostle of Ireland*. He died at Saul, near Downpatrick, in 493.

During the five following centuries, the number of holy personages, both in the ecclesiastical and religious states, was so great, and the sanctity of their lives so eminent, as to merit for their country the appellation of the *Island of Saints*. The Irish, since their conversion, have been conspicuous for their devoted attachment to their holy religion, from which, not all the horrors of sanguinary persecution, nor the blandishments of proselytism, have ever been able to separate the great body of the people. About three and a half millions of the population are in communion with the Holy and Apostolic See of Rome; whilst several millions of Irish birth or descent are in the United States, Canada, Australia, &c. There are in Ireland 4 archbishops, 25 bishops, 3,550 priests, and nearly 650 religious houses.

Character.—The Irish are generally above the middle size, athletic, and well formed. They are quick of comprehension, generous and warm-hearted, brave almost to rashness, and courteous and hospitable to strangers. Of the Irish it may be truly said, that their virtues are their own, while many of their faults may be traced to the wayward circumstances under which they have been placed. “Rarely, if ever,” says the *Quarterly Review*, “was there a national character containing more elements of good than that of Ireland. Irishmen are naturally a noble race, made for *loyalty* and *religion*. Warm-hearted, affectionate, docile, full of intelligence and courage and of devotion to the object that engrosses them.”

ENGLAND.*

Boundaries.—N., Scotland; W., the Irish Sea and St. George’s Channel; S., the English Ch. and the Str. of Dover; and E., the German Ocean.

Extent.—The length of England, from Ber’wick to the Isle of Wight, is 360 miles; its breadth, from St. David’s-Head to the E. of Essex, is 280 miles. Area, 58,600. Population, 32,678,000.

* The ancient name of England was *Britannia* or *Britain* supposed to be derived from its early inhabitants, the *Brets*. The modern name, *England*, has been derived from a German tribe called *Angles*, who settled in the northern part of the country about the middle of the sixth century.

Divisions.—England is divided into fifty-two counties, twelve of which form the *Principality of Wales*.

Northern Counties.—Northum'berland, Dur'ham, York, Cum'berland, West'moreland, and Lan'caster.

Counties bordering on Wales.—Chě'shire, Shrop'-shire (-shere) or Sal'op, Hereford (her'-e), and Mon'mouth.

Eastern Counties.—Lin'coln (-cun), Nor'folk, Suf'folk, and Es'sex.

North Midland Counties.—Der'by, Not'tingham or Notts, Staſ'ford, Leicester (less'er), and Rut'land.

South Midland Counties.—Wor'cester (wus-), War'wick, Northamp'ton, Hunting'don, Cam'bridge (kame-), Glou'cester (glos-), Ox'ford, Buck'ingham, Bed'ford, Hert'ford (har-), and Mid'dlesex.

Counties South of the Thames.—Kent, Sur'rey, Sus'sex, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Dor'set, Som'erset, Dev'on, and Corn'wall.

North Wales.—An'glesea, Carnar'von, Den'bigh (-bee), Flint, Merion'eth, and Montgom'ery.

South Wales.—Rad'nor, Car'digan, Pem'broke, Carmar'then (car-), Breck'nock, and Glamor'gan.

NORTHERN COUNTIES, SIX.

Northumberland.*—Newcastle, Tynemouth, Wallsend, Bedlingtonshire, Benwell, Berwick.

* Northumberland means the “land north of the Humber.” The kingdom of Northumberland during the Heptarchy extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth.

Durham.* — Sunderland, Gateshead, South Shields, West Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees, Darlington, Jarrow, Hartlepool, Felling, *Durham*.

Yorkshire.†—Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Hull, Halifax, Middlesbrough, Huddersfield, York, Rotherham, Wakefield, Keighley, Barnsley, Scarborough, Batley, Doncaster, Harrogate, Dewsbury.

Cumberland.—*Carlisle*, Workington, Whitehaven.

Westmoreland.‡—Kendal, *Appleby*.

Lancashire.§—Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Oldham, Blackburn, Preston, Burnley, St. Helen's, Rochdale, Warrington, Wigan, Barrow-in-Furness, Bootle, Southport, Blackpool, Ashton, Accrington, *Lancaster*, Leigh, Darwen.

COUNTIES BORDERING ON WALES, FOUR.

Cheshire.—Birkenhead, Stockport, Wallasey, Crewe, *Chester*, Macclesfield, Hyde, Staleybridge.

Shropshire or Salop.—*Shrewsbury*, Wenlock, Wellington, Oakengates, Oswestry.

Herefordshire.—*Hereford*, Leominster.

Monmouthshire.—Newport, Abertillery, Ebbw Vale, Abersychan, Nantyglo, *Monmouth*.

* Durham derives its name from the Saxon word *home*, a dwelling, which, contracted into *ham*, was also used to express a number of dwellings or towns; hence *hamlet*, a small town or village.

† This county is divided into three Ridings:—North, East, and West.

‡ Westmoreland means the moorish or marshy land to the west.

§ Lancaster derives its name from the Latin *castra*, which means a camp, or fortified place; hence the frequent terminations, *caster*, *chester*, etc., in the names of English towns: as Doncaster, that is, the fortification on the Don; Lancaster on the Lune; Colchester, on the Colne; Exeter, on the Exe, etc.

EASTERN COUNTIES, FOUR.

Lincolnshire.—Grimsby, *Lincoln*, Gainsborough, Boston, Cleathorpe, Louth, Spalding.

Norfolkshire.*—*Norwich*, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn.

Suffolkshire.—*Ipswich*, Lowestoft, Bury-St.-Edmunds, Newmarket.

Essex.—West Ham, Leyton, East Ham, Walthamstow, Ilford, Colchester, Southend, *Chelmsford*.

NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, FIVE.

Derbyshire.—*Derby*, Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Glos-sop, Alfreton, Heanor, Belper.

Nottinghamshire.—*Nottingham*, Mansfield, Worksop, Hucknall Torkand, Newark.

Staffordshire.—Wolverhampton, Walsall, W. Bromwich, Hanley, Burton-on-Trent, Smethwick, Handsworth, Burslem, Longton, Rowley Regis, Tipton, Wednesbury, *Stafford*.

Leicestershire.—*Leicester*, Loughborough,† Grantham, Coalville, Hinckley.

Rutlandshire.—*Oakham*, Uppingham.

SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, ELEVEN.

Worcestershire.—King's Norton, Dudley, *Worcester*, Oldbury, Kidderminster, Stourbridge.

* Norfolk means "north folk," or people in reference to Suffolk or south people. *Folk* is still common in the country parts of England.

† *Borough*, or *burgh*, originally meant a citadel or town, a *fortified* town, and lastly, any town, Loughborough, Edinburgh, etc.

Warwickshire.—Birmingham, Aston Manor, Coventry, Leamington, Nuneaton, Rugby, *Warwick*.

Northamptonshire.—*Northampton*, Peterborough, Kettering, Wellingborough.

Huntingdonshire.—Ramsey, *Huntingdon*, St. Neots.

Cambridgeshire.—*Cambridge*, Wisbeach, Chesterton, Ely, March.

Gloucestershire.—Bristol, Cheltenham, *Gloucester*.

Oxfordshire.—*Oxford*, Banbury, Caversham.

Buckinghamshire.—Chipping Wycombe, Slough, Aylesbury, Chesham, *Buckingham*.

Bedfordshire.—Luton, *Bedford*, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, Biggleswade.

Hertfordshire.—Watford, St. Alban's, Cheshunt, Hemel-Hempstead, E. Barnet, Hitchin, *Hertford*.

Middlesex.*—*London*, Willesden, Tottenham, Hornsey, Edmonton, Enfield, Acton.

COUNTIES SOUTH OF THE THAMES, TEN.

Kent.—Gillingham, Dover, Chatham, *Maidstone*, Tunbridge Wells, Rochester, Folkestone, Ramsgate, Bromley, Gravesend, Erith, Canterbury.

Surrey.—Croydon, Wimbledon, Kingston, Richmond, Reigate, Barnes, *Guildford*.

Sussex.—Brighton, Hastings, Eastbourne, Hove, *Chichester*, Worthing, Lewes.

Berkshire.—*Reading*, Windsor, Maidenhead.

* *Middlesex* means "Middle Saxons," with reference to *Essex*, or East Saxons; *Sussex*, or South Saxons; and *Wessex*, or West Saxons.

Hampshire or Hants.*—Portsmouth, Southampton, Bournemouth, Aldershot, Gosport, *Winchester*.

Wiltshire.—Swindon, *Salisbury*, Trowbridge.

Dorsetshire.—Weymouth, Poole, Portland, *Dorchester*.

Somersetshire.—*Bath*, Taunton, Weston, Frome.

Devonshire—Plymouth, Devonport, *Exeter*, Torquay, E. Stonehouse, Barnstaple, Newton Abbot.

Cornwall.—Camborne, Penzance, Falmouth, Truro, Redruth, *Bodmin*.

NORTH WALES, SIX.

Anglesea Co.—Holyhead, *Beaumaris*.

Carnarvonshire.—Bangor, *Carnarvon*, Llandudno, Bethesda, Conway.

Denbighshire.—Wrexham, Colwyn, *Denbigh*.

Flintshire.—Rhyl, Buckley, Flint, *Mold*, Holywell.

Merionethshire.—Festiniog, Towyn, *Dolgelly*.

Montgomeryshire.—Newton, Welshpool, *Montgomery*.

SOUTH WALES, SIX.

Radnorshire.—*Presteigne*, New Radnor.

Cardiganshire.—Aberystwith, *Cardigan*.

Pembrokeshire.—*Pembroke*, Haverford, Milford.

Carmarthenshire.—Llanelli, *Carmarthen*.

Brecknockshire.—Brynmayr, *Brecon*.

Glamorganshire.—*Cardiff*, Rhondda, Swansea, Merthyr-Tidfil, Aberdare, Pontypridd, Mountain Ash, Barry, Caerphilly, Neath.

* Hampshire is also named *Southamptonshire*.

LARGEST TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS (IN THOUSANDS).

London* 4,614, *Liverpool* † 717, *Manchester* 553, *Birmingham* 553, *Leeds* 444, *Sheffield* 426, *Bristol* 339, *Bradford* 283, *W. Ham* 282, *Hull* 250, *Nottingham* 246, *Salford* 226, *Newcastle* 222, *Leicester* 220.

Portsmouth 195, *Bolton* 173, *Cardiff* 173, *Sunderland* 150, *Croydon* 141, *Oldham* 139, *Blackburn* 131, *Brighton* 125, *Derby* 119, *Gateshead* 116, *Norwich* 115, *Willesden* 115, *Preston* 114, *Rhondda* 114, *Birkenhead* 114, *Plymouth* 112, *Southampton* 110, *Halifax* 107, *S. Shields* 105, *Tottenham* 103, *Burnley* 100.

Leyton 99, *Wolverhampton* 97, *E. Ham* 96, *Stockport* 96, *Swansea* 95, *Walthamstow* 95, *Middlesbrough* 95, *Huddersfield* 95, *Walsall* 90, *Northampton* 90, *St. Helen's* 87, *Rochdale* 85, *York* 80, *Aston Manor* 77, *Reading* 75.

Devonport 74, *Coventry* 73, *Hornsey* 72, *Newport* 70, *Merthyr Tidfil* 69, *Ipswich* 69, *W. Bromwich* 67, *Hastings* 66, *Grimsby* 66, *Warrington* 64, *Hanley* 63, *Bournemouth* 63, *W. Hartlepool* 63, *Wigan* 62.

Barrow-in-Furness 59, *Bootle* 59, *Burton-on-Trent* 58, *Bury* 58, *King's Norton* 57, *Smethwick* 55, *Rotherham* 54, *Wallasey* 54, *Handsworth* 53, *Yarmouth* 52, *Stockton-on-Tees* 51, *Tynemouth* 51, *Bath* 50.

Lincoln 49, *Dudley* 49, *Cheltenham* 49, *Oxford* 49, *Southport* 48, *Gloucester* 48, *Blackpool* 47, *Exeter*

* In 1903, the pop. of Registration London was 4,613,812 ; of the Outer Ring, 2,192,484 ; and of Greater London, 6,806,296.

† The 69 county boroughs of England and Wales are in italics.

47, *Worcester* 47, *Edmonton* 47, *Carlisle* 45, *Swindon* 45, *Darlington* 45, *Ashton-under-Lyne* 44, *Aberdare* 43, *Eastbourne* 43, *Chester* 38, *Canterbury* 25.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

London,* the capital of the Empire and the seat of government, the largest city and the greatest port in the world. The metropolitan district is 14 miles long and 10 miles broad, and contains 117 sq. miles. It consists of 28 metropolitan boroughs, each with a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, and the city of London with a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors.

Liverpool, on the Mersey, the second largest port in England, great trade with all parts of the world.

Birkenhead, on the Mersey, famous for its docks and shipbuilding.

Manchester and Salford, the centre of the cotton trade, also celebrated for machinery and other industries. The following towns, all in the neighbourhood, are noted for their *cotton* manufacture:—**Bolton, Oldham, Blackburn, Preston, Burnley, St. Helen's, Wigan, and Stockport.**

Birmingham, a great manufacturing centre for iron, brass, plated and japanned ware, small arms, saddlery, jewellery, etc.

* The divisions of London:—**City, Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Paddington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Westminster (city of), Woolwich**

Wolverhampton, and other large towns in the Birmingham district, are engaged extensively in *iron* industries and *coal* mining.

Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield are noted for their *woollen trade*.

Sheffield, noted for its *cutlery* and *machinery*.

Bristol, great trade in tea, sugar, tobacco, timber, cattle, grain, leather, etc.

Hull, an important seaport on the Humber.

Nottingham, manufacture of cotton, lace and hosiery.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, great export of coal, shipbuilding, engineering, chemical and glass works. The other Tyne ports:—**Tynemouth** and **Wallsend** in *Northumberland*, and **Gateshead, South Shields, Stockton, Felling, and Hebburn**, in *Durham*, are engaged in the same industries.

Portsmouth, the principal naval arsenal in England, and one of the strongest fortresses in the world.

Plymouth, with the adjacent towns, Devonport and Stonehouse, large arsenal and strong fortress. The other chief naval ports and dockyards are **Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke**.

Cardiff, great export of coal, iron, and other minerals, one of the largest seaports in the kingdom, and the chief outlet for the South Wales coalfield.

Derby, silk, cotton, lace, hosiery, and porcelain manufactures.

Swansea, noted for its copper smelting works. Porcelain and other earthenware goods are extensively manufactured in **Worcester**, and also in

the many towns in the district of North Staffordshire called "*the Potteries*."

Southampton, a great port for passenger steamers to all parts of the world.

Middlesbrough, at the mouth of the Tees, is the port for the richest iron district in England.

Northampton, the principal centre of the boot and shoe trade.

York, an historic town with a noble cathedral.

Reading, noted for its manufacture of biscuits.

Coventry, celebrated for its cycles and watches.

Ipswich, **Lincoln**, **Bedford** and **Grantham**—all in agricultural districts—manufacture excellent agricultural machinery.

Hastings, memorable for the battle fought there in 1066, which gave William of Normandy the crown of England.

Grimsby, **Great Yarmouth** and **Lowestoft** are busy ports and important fishing centres.

Burton-on-Trent, celebrated for its ale.

Bath, remarkable for its Roman remains and hot springs.

Oxford and **Cambridge**, seats of famous universities.

Chief Ports in Great Britain :—London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Tyne Ports, Hull, Newport, Glasgow, Southampton, Swansea, Kirkcaldy, Blyth, Dover, Leith, Sunderland, Grimsby, Middlesbrough, Manchester, Grangemouth, Harwich, Bristol, Hartlepool, Goole, Newhaven, Folkestone.

Islands.—The Isle of Man, Wallasey I., Anglesea, and Holy I., in the Irish Sea; Lundy I., N. of Devon; Scilly Is., S.W. of Cornwall; the Isle of Wight and the Channel Is., (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark) in the English Channel; and Holy I., E. of Northumberland.

Capes.—Holyhead, in Anglesea; St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire; Land's-End and Lizard-Point, in Cornwall; Start-Point, in Devonshire; Portland-Point, in Dorsetshire; Beechy-Head, in Sussex; Dungeness, N. Fore'land, and S. Fore'land, in Kent; and Spurn-Head and Flamborough-Head, in Yorkshire.

Mountains.—The Chev'iot-Hills (2,676 ft.), between Northumberland and Scotland; the Pennine Range, extending from Northumberland to Derbyshire, (Crossfell 2,897, The Peak 2,088); the Cumbrian Mts., (Skiddaw 3,058, Scafell 3,210,) in Cumberland and Westmoreland; and the Cambrian Mts., (Snowdon 3,560, Plynlimmon 2,469, Cader Idris 2,929), in Wales.

Bays.—Sol'way Frith, More'cambe B., Carnarvon B., Cardigan B., Mil'ford Haven, and Bristol Chan., on the W., coast; Torbay and Spit'head, on the S., coast; and the Wash, Humber-Mouth, and Brid'lington Bay, on the eastern coast.

Lakes.—The Der'went-Water and Kes'wick (-ick), in Cumberland; the Ulls'-Water, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; and Win'dermere, between Westmoreland and Lancashire.

Rivers.—The E'den, Lune, Rib'ble, Mer'sey, and Dee, into the Irish Sea ; the Teifi, into St. George's Chan. ; the Towy, Taff, Usk, Wye, Sev'ern, Avon, and Par'ret, into the Bristol Chan. ; the Tamar, Dart, Exe, Stour, Lower Avon, Test, and It'chen, into the English Chan. ; and the Med'way, Thames, Stour, Yare, Gt. Ouse, Wel'land, Wit'ham, Trent, Hum'ber, Yorkshire Ouse, Der'went, Tees, Wear, Tyne, and Coquet, into the German Ocean.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS WITH TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.

Eden :—Carlisle. *Lune* —Lancaster. *Ribble* :—Preston, Clitheroe.

Mersey :—Liverpool, Birkenhead, Warrington, Stockport ; Trib. *Irwell* :—Salford, Manchester, Bury, Rawtenstall.

Dee :—Chester. *Taff* :—Cardiff, Merthyr-Tidfil.

Usk :—Newport. *Wye* :—Chepstow, Monmouth.

Severn :—Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, Shrewsbury. *Avon* :—Bristol, Bath, Trowbridge.

Tamar :—Plymouth, Devonport. *Exe* :—Exeter.

Thames :—LONDON, Richmond, Kingston, Reading, Oxford. *Orwell* :—Ipswich. *Yare* :—Yarmouth, Norwich. *Witham* :—Boston, Lincoln.

Humber :—Hull ; Tribs. *Trent* :—Gainsborough, Newark, Nottingham, Burton ; *Don* :—Doncaster, Rotherham ; *Aire* :—Leeds, Keighly ; *Ouse* :—York.

Tees :—Middlesbrough, Stockton. *Wear* :—Sunderland, Durham.

Tyne :—Tynemouth, N. and S. Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle, Blaydon, Newburn.

CHIEF RAILWAYS.

1. GREAT WESTERN (2,712 miles).

Main Line :—London (Paddington) to *Reading*,* *Swindon*, *Bath*, *Bristol*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, and *Penzance*.

Chief Branches :—

Maidenhead and *Didcot* to *Oxford*, *Birmingham*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Chester*; *Oxford* or *Swindon* (*via* *Gloucester* or *Severn Tunnel*) to *Newport*, *Cardiff*, *Swansea*, and *Milford* (Irish packet station.); and branches to many other towns in the S.W. of England and in the S. and W. of Wales.

2. LONDON AND S. WESTERN (950 miles).

Main Line :—London (Waterloo) to *Woking*, *Basingstoke*, *Southampton*, *Bournemouth*, and *Dorchester*.

Chief Branches :—

Basingstoke to *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, and *Ilfracombe*; *Woking* to *Guildford* and *Portsmouth*; branches to many other towns in the S.W. counties.

3. LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND S. COAST (454 miles).

Main Line :—London (Victoria and London Br.) to *Croydon*, *Horsham*, *Chichester*, and *Portsmouth*; and to *Brighton* to *Eastbourne* to *Hastings*; branches to many other towns in *Surrey* and *Sussex*.

4. S. EASTERN AND CHATHAM (624 miles).

Main Line :—London (Victoria and Holburn) to *Rochester*, *Chatham*, *Canterbury* and *Dover* (Calais packet stn.).

* The towns in italics are junctions.

Chief Branches :—

London to *Gravesend, Maidstone, and Folkestone* ; and to *Tunbridge Wells and Hastings* ; Reading to *Aldershot, Guildford, Reigate and Dover* ; and to many other towns in Kent.

5. GREAT EASTERN (1,120 miles).

Main Line :—London (Liverpool St.) to *Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth*.

Chief Branches :—

London to *Cambridge, Ely, Lynn, and Wells* ; Cambridge to *Colchester and Harwich (Dutch packet stn.)* ; Peterborough to *Ely, Norwich, and Lowestoft* ; and branches to most of the other towns in Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.

6. GREAT NORTHERN (832 miles).

Main Line :—London (King's Cross) to *Peterborough, Grantham, Doncaster, and York*.

Chief Branches :—

Peterborough to *Spalding, Boston, Louth, and Grimsby* ; Peterborough to *Yarmouth* ; Boston to *Grantham, Nottingham, Derby, and Stafford*.

7. MIDLAND (1,460 miles).

Main Line :—London (St. Pancras) to *Bedford, Kettering, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and Carlisle*.

Chief Branches :—

Peterborough to *Leicester, Birmingham, Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bristol, Bath, and Bournemouth* ; Cheltenham to *Swindon and Andover* ; Lincoln to *Nottingham, Derby, Buxton, Stockport, and Manchester* ; Kettering to *Cambridge*.

8. GREAT CENTRAL (495 miles).

Main Line :—London (Marylebone) to *Aylesbury, Rugby, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester, and Wigan*.

Chief Branches :—

Manchester to Penistone, Sheffield, Gainsborough, Lincoln, and Grimsby ; Penistone to Doncaster and Grimsby.

9. LONDON AND N. WESTERN (1,943 miles).

Main Line :—London (Euston) to *Northampton, Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, Manchester, Preston, Lancaster, and Carlisle.*

Chief Branches :—

Oxford to Bradford and Cambridge ; Northampton and Rugby to Peterborough ; Rugby to Warwick, Coventry and Birmingham ; Stafford to Shrewsbury and S. Wales ; Crewe to Manchester, Huddersfield, Leeds ; Crewe to Liverpool ; Crewe to Chester, Conway, and Holyhead (for Dublin and Greenore).

10. N. EASTERN (1,667 miles).

Main Line :—York to *Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, and Berwick.*

Chief Branches :—

Leeds to Selby and Hull ; Selby to Scarborough and Whitby ; Leeds to Harrogate, Stockton, and Middlesbrough ; Darlington to Hartlepool, and to Sunderland and Gateshead ; Carlisle to Newcastle and Tynemouth ; and branches to many other towns in E. York and E. Northumberland.

11. LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE (572 miles).

Connecting most of the principal towns in S. Lancashire and S. W. Yorkshire.

In 1904 there were in England and Wales 15,501 miles of Railways and 3,167 of Canals.

Natural Features, &c.—Excepting the western parts, the surface of England is either generally level, or composed of gentle slopes. In some of the eastern counties there are extensive fens or marshes. Such regard is paid to agriculture,

that no nation in the world can surpass the cultivated parts of this country in beautiful scenes. The *climate* is extremely variable, and the seasons uncertain.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* of the level districts is generally fertile, producing luxuriant *herbage* and green crops, besides hops and apples. The chief *minerals* are, coal, iron, copper, tin, and lead. The domestic *animals*, particularly the horses, sheep and oxen, are not, perhaps, to be surpassed in any other country. Cottons, silks, woollens, hardware, and pottery, are the principal *manufactures*.

In 1902 the value of the imports into England and Wales was £475,850,000; exports, £315,973,000. The national debt of the United Kingdom was £798,349,200.

History.—The Scythians, or Asiatic Goths, are regarded as the chief founders of the English nation. The Romans, under Julius Cæsar landed in Britain fifty-five years before Christ; and in the year of our Lord, 449, the Saxons made themselves masters of the country. In 1017, the Danes obtained possession of the kingdom; and the Norman conquest followed in 1066. The most remarkable events in English history, subsequent to this period, are the landing of Henry II. in Ireland, in 1172; the granting of Magna Charta by King John, in 1215, to the English barons; the invasion of France by Edward III. and Henry V.; the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; the tyranny of Henry VIII., and the change of religion; the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, by her cousin, Queen Elizabeth; the beheading of Charles I. in 1649; the Commonwealth and Protectorate of the fanatic Cromwell; the restoration of Charles II., in 1660; the Revolution, and the deposition of James II., in 1688, in favour of his daughter, Mary, and his son-in-law, William III.; the Legislative Union with Scotland, in 1707; the accession of the House of Hanover, in 1714; the Union with Ireland, in 1801; Catholic Emancipation, in 1829; the Reform Bill, in 1832; the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, in 1841. The Reform Bill for England, giving lodger franchise, passed in 1867, and that for Scotland and Ireland in 1868.

Religion.—Christianity was introduced early into Britain. At the request of Lu'cius, the king, in 183, Pope Eleutherius sent thither St. Fuga'tius and St. Damia'nus, who baptized the king and queen. England has thus the honour of being the first European nation governed by a Christian monarch. On the arrival of the Saxons, in 449, paganism was restored, and continued to exist throughout the island,

with the exception of Wales and Cornwall, until 596, when, by the zeal and labours of St. Augustine and his companions, the country was once more rescued from idolatry. England, from that period, adhered firmly to the Catholic religion till the sixteenth century, when, by the penal enactments of Henry VIII. and some of his successors, it was suppressed, and Protestantism established in its stead. Catholics are now very numerous, and each year many converts embrace the faith. An Archbishop and 15 Bishops constitute the Hierarchy of England and Wales. There are over 3,000 priests, 1,570 public churches and stations, 260 monasteries, and 565 convents.

Character, &c.—In their persons the English are of good stature, with regular features, and clear, florid complexions. In their manners they are frank, even to bluntness, and more disposed to gravity than to gaiety. The *form of government* is a limited monarchy, the supreme power being vested in the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons.

SCOTLAND.*

Boundaries.—N., the Atlantic Ocean; W., the Atlantic Ocean and the North Channel; S., the Solway Frith and England; and E., the German Ocean.

Extent.—The length of Scot'land from C. Wrath to the Mull of Gal'loway, is about 280 miles; and its breadth, from Buch'an Ness' to the most westerly point in Ros'shire, 150 miles. Area, 29,800 square miles; population, 4,472,000.

Divisions.—Scotland is divided into 33 counties:—

Northern.—Shet'land, Ork'ney, Caith'ness, Suth'-erland, Ross and Crom'arty, Inverness', Nairn, El'gin or Moray, Banff, Aberdeen', and Kincar'dine.

* *Scotland* derived its name from an Irish colony, called *Scoti*, who passed over into North Britain in the third century. The Romans called it *Caledonia*, an appellation said to be derived from a Kimrick word, which signifies a mountainous country.

Middle.—For'far or An'gus, Perth, Fife, Kinross', Clackman'nan, Stir'ling, Dumbar'ton, Argyll', and Bute.

Southern.—Had'dington or E. Lo'thian, Ed'inburgh or Mid-Lothian, Linlith'gow or W. Lothian, Ber'wick, Rox'burgh, Sel'kirk Pee'bles, Lan'ark, Ren'frew, Ayr, Dumfries, Kircud'bright (-coo'bree), and Wigtown.

NORTHERN COUNTIES, ELEVEN.

Shetland.—*Lerwick.*

Orkney.—*Kirkwall, Stromness.*

Caithness.—*Pulteneytown, Thurso, Wick.*

Sutherland.—*Dornock.*

Ross and Cromarty.—*Stornoway, Dingwall.*

Inverness.—*Inverness,* Fort William.*

Nairn.—*Nairn.*

Elgin or Moray.—*Elgin, Forres, Lossiemouth.*

Banff.—*Buckie, Keith, Banff, Cullen, Macduff.*

Aberdeen.—*Aberdeen, Peterhead, Frazerburg, Huntley, Inverurie.*

Kincardine.—*Stonehaven.*

MIDDLE COUNTIES, NINE.

Forfar.—*Dundee,† Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, Broughty Ferry, Brechin, Carnousty, Kirriemuir.*

Perth.—*Perth, Crieff, Blairgowrie, Dunblane.*

* *Inver* is an Irish word, signifying the mouth of a river, hence, Inverness, the place where the Ness discharges itself into the sea; Inverlossie, the mouth of the Lossie, etc.

† *Dun*, in Irish, signifies a strong or fortified house. It means also a hill, or mount, such being generally the fittest place for defence, as Dundee, etc. England and Ireland have numerous places characterized by the prefix *Dun*.

Fife.—*Kirkcaldy,* Dunfermline, Buckhaven, St. Andrews, Cowdenbeath, Leven, Loughgilly, Burnt Island, Cupar, Dysart, Tayport.*

Kinross.—*Kinross.*

Clackmannan.—*Alloa, Alva, Clackmannan.*

Stirling.—*Falkirk, Stirling, Grangemouth, Kilsyth, Denny, Bridge of Allan.*

Dumbarton.—*Dumbarton,† Clydebank, Kirkintilloch, Helensburgh, Milngavie.*

Argyll.‡—*Campbeltown, Dunoon, Oban, Inverary.*

Bute.—*Rothesay, Millport.*

SOUTHERN COUNTIES, THIRTEEN.

Haddington.—*Haddington, Dunbar, N. Berwick.*

Edinburgh.—*Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, Dalkeith, Loanhead, Bonnyrigg, Pennycuik.*

Linlithgow.—*Burrowstounness (Bo'ness), Bathgate, Linlithgow, Armadale.*

Berwick.—*Eyemouth, Duns, Greenlaw.*

Roxburgh.—*Hawick, Kelso, Jedburgh, Melrose.*

Selkirk.—*Galashiels, Selkirk.*

Peebles.—*Peebles, Innerleithan.*

Lanark.—*Glasgow, Govan, Partick, Coatbridge,*

* Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," was born there in 1723.

† Dumbarton possesses the two-handed sword of Wallace.

‡ Off the western coast of Argyll is *Iona*, where St. Columbkille, who, with twelve companions, left Ireland in 563, to preach to the Picts, founded a celebrated monastery, the sanctity of which was in such high repute that it became the favourite burial-place in North Britain. Here are interred one French monarch, many lords of the Isles, forty-eight kings of Scotland, four Irish, and eight Norwegian monarchs. The name *Iona* is derived from a Latin word, signifying a *dove*, in allusion to its patron, St. Columba. After the saint's death, the island retained its name, and was called *I-Columb-cill*, or "Columb's cell," now contracted into *Icolmkill*.

Hamilton, Airdrie, Wishaw, Rutherglen, Kinning Park, Lanark.

Renfrew.—Paisley, Greenock, Port Glasgow, Pollokshaws, Johnstone, Barrhead, *Renfrew*.

Ayr.—Kilmarnock, *Ayr*, Irvine, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Maybole, Galston, Troon, Kilwinning, Newmilns.

Dumfries.—*Dumfries*, Annan, Langholm.

Kirkcudbright.—Maxwelltown, Dealbeattie, Castle Douglas, *Kirkcudbright*.

Wigtown.—Stranraer, Newtown Stewart, *Wigtown*.

LARGEST TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS (IN THOUSANDS).

*Glasgow** 787, *Edinburgh* 327, *Dundee* 163, *Aberdeen* 161, *Paisley*, *Govan* 82, *Leith* 80, *Greenock* 69, *Partick* 54, *Coatbridge* 37, *Kilmarnock* 34, *Kirkcaldy* 34, *Perth* 33, *Hamilton* 33, *Motherwell* 30.

Ayr 29, *Falkirk* 29, *Dunfermline* 25, *Arbroath* 21, *Airdrie* 22, *Inverness* 21, *Wishaw* 21, *Dumbarton* 20, *Clydebank* 19, *Stirling* 18, *Hawick* 17, *Port Glasgow* 17, *Rutherglen* 16, *Kinning Park* 14, *Galashiels* 14.

Dumfries 13, *Montrose* 12, *Peterhead* 12, *Musselburgh* 12, *Alloa* 11, *Forfar* 11, *Pollokshaws* 11, *Johnstone* 11, *Kirkintilloch* 10.5, *Broughty Ferry* 10.5, *Barrhead* 10, *Irvine* 10, *Rothesay* 9, *Bo'ness* 9, *Frazerburg* 9, *Forres* 9, *Brechin* 9, *Helensburgh* 9.

* The county boroughs are in italics.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Glasgow, the largest city and seaport in Scotland with extensive home and foreign trade. It is noted for its shipbuilding, iron foundries, machinery, cotton, and other manufactures. The other Clyde ports—**Greenock**, **Dumbarton**, and **Port Glasgow**—are engaged in the same industries.

Edinburgh, the Capital—a most picturesque city, with a celebrated university.

Dundee, a large seaport. Many of its vessels are engaged in the whale, seal, and herring fisheries. It has extensive manufactures of linen and jute goods.

Aberdeen—called “the Granite City,” the seat of a university, and a seaport with extensive trade and shipbuilding. Aberdeen and Peterhead export great quantities of granite, marble, and slate.

Paisley, noted for its fancy goods—silks, velvets, shawls, cotton, thread, etc.

Leith—the port of Edinburgh, having great trade with London, and with the Baltic Sea and German Ocean ports.

Kirkcaldy, a seaport on the Frith of Forth, noted for manufacture of oil cloth.

Stirling, celebrated for its tartans, its castle, and for the *Battle of Bannockburn* (1314), fought in its neighbourhood.

Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, a considerable seaport. Close by is **Culloden** where Prince Charles was defeated in 1746.

St. Andrews, the seat of a university.

Perth, the ancient capital of Scotland, noted for its scenery.

Oban, on the W. Coast, a great resort for tourists.

Islands.—The Ork'ney and Shet'land Is. (about 170), on the N. ; and the Heb'ridēs, on the W.

Capes.—Dun'cansbay-Head and Dunnet-Hd., in Caithness ; C. Wrath, in Sutherland ; Butt of Lew'is, in the Isle of Lewis ; Mull of Kintyre, in Argyll ; Mull of Galloway and Burrow-Hd., in Wigtown ; Fifeness', in Fife ; Buchan Ness and Kinnaird's-Hd., in Aberdeen ; and Tarbert Ness, in Ross.

Mountains.—N. W. Highlands (Cairn Eige 3,877 ft.), W. of Loch Ness ; Ben Nevis (4,406) in the S. of Inverness ; the Grampians (Ben M'Dhui 4,296), W. of Perth and Aberdeen ; the Pent'land Hills, N.W. of Peebles ; the Lammermuir Hills, S. of Haddington ; and the Southern Uplands (Merrick 2,764), in the South Western Counties.

Bays and Friths.—Pent'land Frith or Firth, on the N. ; Loch Linne and Loch Fyne on the W. ; Luce Bay, Wigtown Bay, and Solway Frith, on the S. ; and the Frith of Forth, Frith of Tay, Moray Frith, and Dornoch Frith, on the E.

Lakes.—Loch Shin, in Sutherland ; Loch Maree, in Ross ; Lochs Ness and Lochy, in Inverness ; Lochs Rannoch, Tay, Earn, and Katrine, in Perth ; Lochs Etive and Awe in Argyll ; and Loch Lomond, W. of Stirling.

Rivers.—The Clyde, flowing into the Frith of Clyde ; the Nith and Annan, into the Solway Frith ; and the Tweed, Forth, Tay, Dee, Don, and Spey, flowing into the German Ocean.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS WITH TOWNS ON OR NEAR THEM.

Clyde :—Greenock, Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Clydebank, Partick, Govan, Glasgow, Rutherglen, Hamilton, Lanark.

Nith :—Dumfries. *Tweed* :—Berwick, Kelso, Galashiels, Peebles.

Frith of Forth :—Kirkcaldy, Musselburg, Leith, Edinburgh, Bo'ness.

Forth :—Grangemouth, Alloa, Stirling.

Frith of Tay and Tay :—Broughty Ferry, Dundee, Perth, Dunkeld, Aberfeldy.

South Esk :—Montrose. *Dee* :—Aberdeen

Ness :—Inverness.

CHIEF RAILWAYS.

1 NORTH BRITISH (1,305 miles).

Main Line :—Carlisle to *Galashiels, Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen*.

Chief Branches :—

Edinburgh to Linlithgow, *Falkirk, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Fortwilliam, and Fort Augustus*; Dumbarton to *Stirling, Dunfermline, Levin, Anstruther, and St. Andrews*.

2. CALEDONIAN (1,006 miles).

Main Line :—Carlisle to *Carstairs, Motherwell, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen*.

Chief Branches :—

Glasgow to *Edinburgh*; Stirling to *Oban*; Glasgow to *Paisley*, *Greenock* and *Gourock*; Perth to *Dundee* and *Arbroath*; Glasgow to *Ardrossan*.

3. GLASGOW AND S. WESTERN (411 miles).

Main Line :—Carlisle to *Dumfries*, *Kilmarnock*, *Barrhead*, and *Glasgow*.

Chief Branches :—

Glasgow to *Paisley*, *Johnstone*, *Irvine*, *Ayr*, *Girvan*, and *Port Patrick* (*Wigtown* and *P. Patrick*); *Paisley* to *Renfrew* and to *Greenock*; *Dumfries* to *Carlisle*, *Douglas* and *Kircudbright*.

4. GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND (336 miles).

Aberdeen to *Ballater*, to *Alford*, to *Inverurie*, *Keith*, *Elgin*, and *Lossiemouth*, to *Peterhead*, to *Frazerburg*; *Keith* to *Buckie* and *Banff*; and *Inveramsay* to *Macduff*.

5. HIGHLAND (509 miles).

Perth to *Dunkeld*, *Aviemore*, *Inverness*, *Dingwall*, *Tain*, *Wick*, and *Thurso*; *Aviemore* and *Inverness* to *Forres* and *Elgin*; *Dingwall* to *Kyle* (on *L. Carron*).

The total length of railways in Scotland in 1904 was 3,664 miles, and canals 154 miles.

Natural Features, &c.—Rugged mountains, long and narrow lakes, rapid rivers, vast fens and marshes, interspersed with fertile vales and level tracts, are the chief natural features of Scotland. The *climate* is variable, and is colder than that of England.

Soil and Productions.—In the lowlands, the *soil* is generally fertile and in the highest state of cultivation. The agricultural productions are nearly the same as those of England. Iron, lead, and coal, are the most valuable of the *minerals*. Sheep and cattle are reared in great numbers. The chief *manufactures* are, all kinds of machinery, cotton, *damask*, linen, and iron ware. The imports in 1902 amounted to £39,421,000 and the exports to £31,831,000.

History.—The Highlands* are inhabited by a race of Kelts, called Scots, who appear to have passed over from Ireland in the third century. They still retain the language of their ancestors, much resembling that used in Ireland in districts where Irish is spoken. The Irish Scots are said to have been a colony from Spain, of Scythian origin. In their first invasion of N. Britain, they were repulsed by the Picts; but they were afterwards invited over by the latter to assist them against the English Saxons. Under King Fergus in 503, they erected a kingdom in a part of Scotland; and about the year 900, they became masters of the country. The appellation of Picts ceased with their kingdom, which was thenceforth called Scotia, the name previously given to Ireland. This transfer of a name, and the application of the ancient term *Scots* to the natives of both countries, has given rise to much confusion and difference of opinion amongst antiquaries. The crowns of England and Scotland were united in 1603, when James VI. of Scotland ascended the English throne; the legislative union followed in 1707. The chief remnants at present of Scotland's ancient constitution are the General Assembly and the Court of Session. The laws differ considerably in both countries.

Religion.—In 431, Pope Celestine sent St. Palladius, a Roman, to preach to the Scots both in N. Britain and Ireland. The Scots eagerly received the faith; became strict observers of its divine maxims; and for centuries the Church of Scotland was distinguished for the number of its saints. *Calvinism* was introduced into Scotland, under the *Presbyterian* form of church government, soon after the rise of Protestantism; but did not become the state religion until the revolution of 1688. The number of Catholics in Scotland is about 500,000. They have two archbishops and four bishops, 450 priests, 355 public churches and stations, 50 convents, and 15 monasteries.

Character, &c.—The Scots are characterised as a prudent, brave and industrious people. Though numbers of them are to be found in distant countries, yet none entertain a stronger attachment to their native soil; and they are everywhere remarkable for the predilection they have for each other. The cool courage and address which they manifest in war have procured for them a high military character. The *kilt*, *fillibeg*, and *bonnet* are worn by some of the Scotch regiments, and are still retained by some of the peasantry in the Highlands.

* The Highlands comprise the Counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, and Argyll, the western parts of Perthshire, and the mountainous parts of Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES AND PROTECTORATES.*

In Europe :—Gibraltar (27,000), a strong fortress in the S. of Spain ; Malta (with Gozo, etc.) (193,000), in the Mediterranean.

In Asia :—Cyprus (237,000), Aden (41,000), Perim, *Socotra*, Ceylon (3½ mil.), British India (232 mil.), the *Protected Indian States* (62½ mil.), *Sikkim* on the N. of India ; *Baluchistan*, most of which is a protectorate ; the Andaman, Laccadive, *Maldive*, and Nicobar Is. ; the Straits Settlements, including Penang, Wellesley, the Dindings, Malacca, Singapore, and the *Protected Malay States*, in Further India ; Hong Kong (317,000), with the adjoining *Kaulnung peninsula*, and Wei-Hai-Wei in China.

In Australasia :—The Commonwealth of Australia, comprising both Australia and Tasmania ; New Zealand, Fiji Is., S. New Guinea, Labuan I., N. Borneo, *Sarawak* and *Brunei*, in the N.W. of Borneo, and many other islands in the Pacific Ocean.

In Africa :—Cape Colony Proper, Transkei, Pondo-land, Natal, Zululand, Basutoland, Gri'qualand E., Griqualand W., *Bechuanaland*, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, *Uganda*, *British E. Africa*, *British Somaliland*, *British Central Africa*, Walfish Bay, N. and S. *Nigeria*, Lagos, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and *Gambia*, with their *Protectorates* ;

* The names of the Protectorates are printed in italics.

Mauritius, Seychelles (*say-shell*) Is., St. Helena I., and Ascension I. Egypt is tributary to Turkey, but is ruled by a hereditary monarch called The Khedive. Since 1882, the English have kept an army of occupation in the country, and the Egyptian army is controlled by an English officer, called the "Sirdar."

In N. America :—Dominion of Canada (5½ mil.) ; Newfoundland and E. Labrador (210,000) ; British Honduras (37,000) ; and the Bermuda Islands (17,500).

In the W. Indies :—The Baha'mas, Jamai'ca, most of the Virgin Is. ; Anguil'la, Barbuda, St. Chris'topher's, Nev'is, Antig'ua, Montserrat', and Domin'ica, amongst the **Leeward Is.** ; St. Lucy, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, amongst the **Windward Is.** ; Tobago, Trinidad, and many smaller islands.

In S. America .—British Guiana (294,000), the Falkland Is., and S. Georgia.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
IN 1903.

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Great Britain and Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands,	121,000	42,500,000
Gibraltar and Maltese Islands,	120	220,300
Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda Is., and Honduras,	3,790,000	5,644,000
West India Islands,	12,000	1,583,000
British Guiana, Falkland Islands, and S. Georgia,	116,500	296,000
Australasian Colonies and <i>Dependencies</i> , &c.,	3,168,000	5,000,000
African Colonies and <i>Dependencies</i> , with adjacent islands,	2,392,000	44,000,000
Asia and adjacent islands,	1,917,440	302,000,000
	11,517,060	401,243,300

From this it appears that England rules over a population about twelve times as numerous as her own, and over an extent of country about ninety-six times as large as Great Britain and Ireland—nearly three times the size of Europe.

DENMARK.

Boundaries.—N., the Skag'er-rack ; W., the German Ocean ; S., Sles'wick ; and E., the Baltic, the Sound, and the Cat'tegat.

Extent.—The length of Den'mark, from the Skaw to the S. of Jutland, is 170 miles ; and its breadth, from the German Ocean to Copenha'gen, 175 miles. Area, 15,400 square miles ; pop. 2,465,000.

Iceland.—Area, 39,760 sq. miles ; pop., 78,500.

Divisions.—Jut'land, on the *Continent* ; with the *Islands*, Zea'land, Fu'en, Laa'land, Fal'ster, Bornholm, &c., in the Cattegat and Baltic.

Islands.—Besides those already named, are Iceland and the Fa'roe Is., in the Atlantic.

Cape.—The Skaw, in the North of Jutland.

Gulf.—Lyme-Fiōrd, in Jutland, extending nearly from east to west.

Straits.—The Sound, between Zealand and Sweden ; the Great Belt, between Zealand and Funen ; and the Little Belt, between Funen and Jutland.

Chief Towns.—Copenha'gen * 477, in the Island of Zealand ; O'densē 40, in Funen ; Aar'-huus (-hooce) 52, Aal'borg 32, Horsens 22, and Randers 20, in Jutland ; and Elsinore, on the Sound.

* The populations are in thousands.

Natural Features, &c.—Denmark is a plain, beautifully diversified with woods, lakes, and rivulets. The *climate* in the south and in the islands is mild; but in the north the winter is extremely severe.

Soil and Productions.—The soil, particularly in Zealand and Funen, is fertile in corn and pasture. An immense export trade in butter and bacon is carried on, chiefly with Great Britain and Germany. Besides the domestic preparation of coarse linen, there are silk and cotton factories in the capital, and factories of leather and gloves in Randers and Odensé. Falster abounds in game. In 1902-3 the imports amounted to £31,374,000 and the exports to £24,919,000; income £4,209,000, expenditure £4,310,000 and debt £13,597,000. The length of railways was 1,879 miles.

Religion.—The Danes were first converted to Christianity by St. Anscharius, in the 9th century. In 1584, Christian III. embraced Lutheranism, and made it the national religion. It is still the religion of the state; but the bishops have no political power. There are about 4,000 Catholics in Denmark.

Character, &c.—The Danes are tall and muscular, with good complexions. They are said to be fond of show and of convivial entertainments. The *government* is an absolute monarchy, but is mildly administered.

NORWAY.

Boundaries.—N., the Arctic Ocean; W., the Atlantic Ocean; S., the Skag'er-rack; and E., Sweden.

Extent.—The length from the North Cape to the Naze, is 950 miles; its breadth varies from 60 to 250 miles. Area, 124,130 square miles; population, 2,240,000.

Divisions.—Norway is divided into 20 Districts—viz.: the cities of Christian'a and Ber'gen, and 18 counties.

Islands.—The Loffo'den Is., on the W. of Nordland; and the Archipelago of Bergen, on the S.

Capes.—Nordkyn and North C., on the N. of Finnmark ; and the Naze, on the S. of Christiansand.

Mountains.—The Kiolen Mts. (6,152 ft.), between Norway and Sweden ; and the Dovre Field (Sniehatten 7,568 ft.) and Hardanger Field (Goldhoppingen 8,544 ft.) in the S.

Inlets.—West Fiord, Drontheim F., Sogne F., and Hardanger F., on the W. ; and Christiania F., on the S.

Rivers.—The Glom'men, Dram'men and Laagen, flowing into the Skag'er-rack.

Chief Towns.—**Christian'ia** * 228, N. of Christiania F. ; L'ergen 72, on the W. coast, the wettest town in Europe ; Dron'theim (*teem*) 38, on the S. of Drontheim F., with a large export of fish, timber, and copper ; Stavanger 31, and Drammen 23, in the S.

Natural Features, &c.—Norway abounds in lakes and pine forests ; and next to Switzerland, is the most mountainous country in Europe. The *climate* resembles that of Sweden, without being so hot in summer, or so cold in winter.

Soil and Productions.—The soil and productions of Norway are nearly similar to those of Sweden. Iron, copper, and silver are the mines chiefly worked. Amongst the *animals* may be named the rein-deer, the elk, the wolf, the lynx and the lemming. In 1902-3, the imports amounted to £16,123,400, exports £9,437,400, revenue £4,892,000, expenditure £5,651,000, and debt £14,588,000. Railways, 1,461 miles.

Religion.—The Catholic faith was introduced into Norway in 1030, by St. Olave. Nicholas Breakspear, an Englishman, afterwards Pope Adrian IV., preached there in 1151 ; but Lutheranism has, since the early part of the 16th century been the established religion. Catholics number over 1,400.

* The populations are in thousands.

Character, &c.—The Norwegians are a plain, honest, and friendly people. Norway formerly belonged to Denmark, but is now subject to Sweden, to which country it was annexed in 1814; it is still, however, a distinct kingdom, having its own legislature, and being governed by its own laws.

SWEDEN.

Boundaries.—N., Finmark; W., Norway; S., the Cattegat and Baltic; and E., the Baltic, the Gulf of Both'nia, and Russia.

Extent.—The length of Swe'den, from N. to S., is nearly 1,000 miles; and its breadth, from E. to W., over 200 miles. Area, 172,900 square miles; population, 5,221,000.

Divisions.—Sweden was formerly divided into three Regions, one of which included Lapland;* it is now divided into twenty-five Districts.

Islands.—Gothland and O'land, in the Baltic.

Lakes.—Wen'ner, 100 miles long and 40 broad; Wet'ter, 70 long and 15 broad; and Mae'ler, 60 long and 25 broad, and containing about 1,300 islands.

Rivers.—The Goth'a, flowing from Lake Wenner into the Cattegat; the Mota'la from Lake Wetter

* Lapland, which extends along the Arctic Ocean to the White Sea, is the most northerly country of Europe, and is divided between Sweden and Russia. The Laplanders are of a diminutive size, seldom exceeding four feet in height. In winter they travel in sledges, drawn along the frozen surface of the snow by the rein-deer, an animal peculiarly adapted to the severity of the climate, and forming the chief wealth of the inhabitants—its milk and flesh affording them food, and its skin, clothing. The population of Lapland is stated to be about 62,000. Sweden, Norway, and Lapland comprise the ancient *Scandinavia*. There is a vicar-apostolic for the northern regions.

into the Baltic ; and the Angerman, Umea, Skelleftea, Lulea, and Tornea, into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Chief Towns.—**Stock'holm**,* 311, at the junction of Lake Maeier with the Baltic ; Got'tenburg 134, and Malmo 65, on the Cattegat, the principal places of trade ; Norköping 42 (*nor-tchup'-ing*), on the Baltic ; Up'sal 24, north of Stockholm, the seat of a university ; Gefle 31, Helsingfors 26, and Karlscrona 25.

Natural Features, &c.—Sweden is, in general, wild and picturesque, the greater part of it being overrun with mountains, marshes, woods, and lakes. The climate, though severe, is healthy ; the winter is long, dry, and exceedingly cold ; the summer, short and sultry.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is barren, except in the southern provinces, where hemp, flax, and tobacco are much cultivated. The exports are, timber, iron and copper, butter, paper, fish, and lucifer matches, which to the number of 40 millions of pounds are annually exported. Exports in 1902-1903, £25,906,500, imports £19,639,000, revenue £10,308,000, expenditure £10,304,000, debt £19,260,700. In 1902, there were 7,588 miles of railway.

Religion.—The Gospel was first preached to the Swedes, in the 9th century, by St. Anscha'rius. Early in the 16th century, by means of persecuting laws, affecting the lives and property of Catholics, Lutheranism was established the religion of the State. In 1632, Christi'na succeeded her father, Gusta'vus Adol'phus ; but preferring religion to a diadem, she (in 1654) resigned the crown, and embraced the Catholic faith. She died at Rome, in 1689.

Character, &c.—The Swedes are of a robust constitution and patiently endure the hardest labour. Though some attention is paid to popular education, yet it appears that morality is at a very low ebb throughout the country. The government is a limited monarchy.

* The populations are in thousands.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Boundaries.—N., the Arctic Ocean ; W., Sweden, the Baltic, Prussia, Aus'tria, and Roumania ; S., the Black Sea, and the Cauca'sian Mts. ; and E., the Caspian Sea, the U'ral River, and the Ural Mts.

Extent.—The length of Rus'sia, from the Arctic Ocean to the south of the Crime'a, is 1,700 miles ; and its breadth, from the Baltic to the Ural Mountains, 1,500.

Divisions.—Russia is divided into 68 Provinces, or Governments, comprising 2,096,000 square miles ; population, 106,264,000.

Islands.—Novai'a Zem'lia and Spitz'bergen, in the Arctic Ocean ; A'land, Da'go, and Oe'sel, in the Baltic.

Mountains.—The Ural Mts. (Toll-pos-is 5,534 ft), between Russia and Sibe'ria ; the Val'dai Hills (1,151 ft.), in the province of Nov'gorod ; and the Cau'casus (Elburz 18,492 ft.), between the Black and Caspian Seas.

Gulfs and Bays.—The Gulfs of Ri'ga and Fin'land, in the W. of Russia ; and the Bays of Archang'el and One'ga, S. of the White Sea.

Lakes.—Lado'ga, E., and One'ga, N.E., of the G. of Finland ; Il'men, S. of Ladoga ; Pei'pus, S. of the G. of Finland.

Rivers.—The Dwi'na and One'ga, flowing into the White Sea ; the S. Dwina or Duna and Vistula

into the Baltic ; the Dnies'ter, Bug (*boog*), and Dnie'per, into the Black Sea ; the Don, into the Sea of Azof' ; and the Vol'ga and Ural into the Caspian Sea.

Chief Towns.—**St. Petersburg** * 1,534, on the River Neva, founded by Peter the Great, 1703.

Moscow 1,173, the ancient capital, burned by its inhabitants, during the French invasion, 1812.

Warsaw 638, **Lodz** 315, and **Lublin** 50, the largest cities in Poland, with linen and woollen manufactures.

Odessa 465, on the Black Sea, the largest port in South Russia.

Riga 238, and **Libau** 65, on the Baltic, great trade in timber, grain, hemp, and hides.

Kiev 247, on the Dnieper, a place of pilgrimage and a centre of trade for South-West Russia.

Saratov 137, **Kazan** 132, **Astrakan** 113, and **Nishni Novgorod** 95, important trading marts and river ports on the Volga.

Rostov 120, and **Veronezh** 84, large business towns on the Don ; and **Taganrog** 52, a large port at its mouth.

Tula 111, in Central Russia, hardware, cutlery, and fire-arms.

Orenburg 73, a fortified town on the Ural River with large caravan trade.

Helsingfors 78, the Capital of the Duchy of Finland, timber trade.

* The populations are in thousands.

Kron'stadt 60, chief naval station, and Revel 65, a fortified port—extensive trade in corn, hemp, and hides—both on the Gulf of Finland.

Sebastopol 51, in the Crimea, fortified port, arsenal, docks—captured by the Allies in 1854-5.

Kharkov 175, Vilna 155, Yekaterinoslav 121, Kishinev 109, Nikolaiev 92, Samara 92, Minsk 91, Kovno 74, Yaroslav 71, Oriel 70, Dunaburg 70, Kherson 69, Vitebsk 66, Zhitomar 65, Libau 65, Byelostok 64, Penza 62, Elizabethgrad 62.

Natural Features, &c.—Russia is, in general, level, and abounds in forests, marshes, lakes, rivers, and in extensive heaths called *steppes*. The *climate* presents every variety of temperature, from the chilling blast of Lapland to the genial and mild air of Italy.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* varies considerably in the different provinces. Timber, hemp, flax, tallow, furs, and leather, are the chief *productions*. The *minerals* are, coal, copper, platinum, gold, and iron, principally procured from the Ural Mountains. The *animals* are, the camel and reindeer, which are natives of opposite climates; also, the bear, bison, and ermine. In 1902-3, the imports of the Empire amounted to £62,310,000; the exports £79,967,000; income £230,920,000; expenditure £224,566,000; debt £684,505,000. There are 37,287 miles of railway; and in Europe alone (excluding Finland), there are 84,785 miles of rivers, canals, and navigable lakes.

Religion.—The conversion of the Russians to Christianity commenced in 946. In 1415, at the instigation of *Photius*, metropolitan of Russia, this nation embraced the Greek schism, to which it still adheres. The number of Catholics, including those of Poland, is 18,300,000. The Catholic Church in Russia, and in the part of Poland conquered by her, from time to time endures great persecution.

Character, &c.—The Russians are hardy, vigorous, and patient of labour; but are, for the most part, rude and ignorant. The *government* is a military despotism.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Boundaries.—N., the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic ; W., France, Bel'gium, and Holland ; S., Austria and Switzerland ; and E., Russia.

Extent.—The length of the German Empire, from N. to S., is about 600 miles, and its breadth, from E. to W., 600 miles. Area, 208,800 square miles. Population, 56,367,000.

Divisions.—The Empire, at present, includes 26 States, viz., 4 kingdoms, 7 principalities, 6 grand-duchies, 5 duchies, 3 free cities, and Alsace-Lorraine, (the “Imperial Reichsland,” *riks*’-).

THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF GERMANY.

	Area	Popula- tion	Capital	Pop. of Capital
<i>Kingdoms.</i>				
Prussia	135,000	34,500,000	Berlin	1,889,000
Bavaria	29,000	6,176,000	Münich	500,000
Würtemberg	7,528	2,169,000	Stuttgart	181,000
Saxony	5,790	4,202,000	Dresden	395,000
<i>Grand Duchies.</i>				
Baden	5,820	1,868,000	Carlsruhe	97,000
Mecklenb'rg-Schwerin	5,135	608,000	Schwerin	39,000
Hesse-Darmstadt	2,965	1,120,000	Darmstadt	72,000
<i>Duchy.</i>				
Brunswick	1,424	464,000	Brunswick	128,000
<i>Reichsland.</i>				
Alsace-Lorraine	5,600	1,719,000	Strasburg	151,000

The remaining States, in order of their size, are :—

The Grand Duchies.—Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The Duchies.—Saxe-Meinin/gen, Anhalt, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg.

The Principalities.—Lippe-Det'mold, Waldeck (*val*’). Schwarzburg-Rödolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Schleiz Schaumburg-Lippe, Reuss-Greiz.

Free Cities.—Ham'burg, Lü'beck, Brem'eu.

Mountains.—The Hartz Mts. (Brocken 3,743 ft.), S. of Hanover; Black Forest, in Baden and Würtemberg; and Erzgebirgè (-*gay-bir'gay*) 4,062 ft., between Saxony and Bohemia.

Lakes.—Cu'rishè Haff (-*rish-eh*-) at the mouth of the Niemen; Frish'è Haff, at the mouth of the Vistula; Grass Haff, at the mouth of the O'der; and Nieu'stadt Bay, N. of Mechlenburg.

Rivers.—The Elbe, We'ser, Ems, and Rhine, flowing into the German Ocean; the Vis'tula and O'der, into the Baltic; and the Danube, through Austria, into the Black Sea.

Chief Towns.—Berlin * 889, on the Spree, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe; Munich (-*nik*) 500, celebrated for its art galleries and university; Leipzig (*lipe'-*) 455, noted for celebrated book-fairs; Breslau (-*lou*) 423, on the O'der, noted for its university; Dres'den 396, on the Elbe, celebrated for its art galleries and museums; Köln, or Cologne (-*lone'*) 372, famous for its cathedral; Frankfurt 289, where the parliament of the German States assembled until 1866; Kön'igsberg (*ken-*) 189, on the Preg'el; Dantzig 141, one of the chief sea-ports of the country; Aix-la-Chapelle (*aiks-la-sha-pel*) 135, the favourite residence of Char'lemagne (-*mane*); Metz 58, and Strasburg 151, famous for their strong fortresses, and the last also for its beautiful cathedral, the highest in the world, 494 feet; Mem'el, on the Baltic, noted for its timber trade

* The populations are in thousands.

OTHER LARGE TOWNS, WITH POPULATIONS (IN THOUSANDS).

Hamburg, 706 ; Nuremberg (Bav.), 261 ; Hanover (Pr.), 236 ; Magdeburg (Pr.), 230 ; Bremen, 225 ; Dusseldorf (Pr.), 214 ; Stettin (Pr.), 211 ; Chemnitz (Sax.), 219 ; Charlottenburg (Pr.), 189 ; Altona (Pr.), 162 ; Halle (Pr.), 157 ; Eberfeld (Pr.), 157 ; Dortmund (Pr.), 143 ; Barmen (Pr.), 141 ; Mannheim (Bad.), 141 ; Essen (Pr.), 119 ; Posen (Pr.), 117 ; Kiel (Pr.), 108 ; Krefeld (Pr.) 107 ; Kassel (Pr.), 106 ; Mulhausen (Als.), 89 ; Augsburg (Bad.), 89 ; Mayence (Hes.), 84 ; Lübeck, 82.

Natural Features, &c. - Owing to its inland position, and the highlands in the south, the climate of Germany is colder than that of the same latitudes in England and France. In Prussia the country is extremely level ; and the climate, though cold and moist, is healthy.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Germany in general is fertile ; whilst that of Prussia, with the exception of Silesia and the Rhine Provinces is poor and sandy. The chief *productions* are, various kinds of wine, grain, hops, flax, and excellent timber. The country is rich in *minerals*, particularly silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, salt, and coal. Amber is found in Prussia. The forests abound in *game*, as stags and wild boars ; but are infested with bears and wolves. Prussia possesses upwards of 100 mineral springs, many of them of great virtue. The *manufactures*, which are very extensive, consist chiefly of linens, silks, carpets, glass, paper, toys, tobacco, and metal work. In 1902 3, the imports amounted to £290,289,000 ; the exports £240,642,000 ; income £115,224.150 ; expenditure £115,132,000 ; debt £149,175,900 ; railways 1901, 32,878 miles ; navigable rivers and canals, 8,832 miles.

Religion.—Germany was converted to the faith by St. Boniface, an Englishman, who arrived there in 719 ; but Prussia was not added to the true fold until the labours of St. Adalbert were crowned with success in 996. The country continued Catholic until the unhappy fall of Luther and his associates in 1529, when, at their instigation, a *protest* was

drawn up in the town of Spire, whence their followers have obtained the name of Protestants. In Germany there are over 20 millions of Catholics. The established religion is Evangelical, a mixture of Lutheranism and Calvinism, formed by the late king, Frederick William III. The cathedrals of Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Strasburg, Munich, &c., excite the admiration of all lovers of art.

Character, &c.—The Germans, as of old, are a brave and warlike people; though in manner somewhat dull and heavy, they are remarkable for their love of music. The merchants and tradesmen are noted for probity; and the lower orders for their industry and perseverance. The constitution of the empire since 1871 is confederate, under the presidency of the King of Prussia, who bears the title of Emperor of Germany. The legislature consists, as in England, of two houses, which frame laws binding on all the governments of the Empire. However, in local matters each State can frame its own laws.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Boundaries.—N., Russia, Prussia, and Saxony; W., Bavaria, Swit'zerland, and Italy; S., Italy, the Adriatic, Servia, and Roumania; and E., Roumania, and Russia.

Extent.—The length of Aus'tria-Hungary, from E. to W., is 850 miles; and its breadth, from N. to S., 450 miles. Area, including Bosnia, etc., 261,100 square miles; population, 47 millions.

Divisions.—Austria, consisting of 14 provinces; Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, and Slavonia; also Bosnia and Herzegovinia, administered and occupied by Austria-Hungary.

Mountains.—The Carpa'thian Mts. between Hungary and Galiç'ia; the Sudet'ic Mountains, north of Bohemia; and the Tyrolese' Alps, north of Lombardy.

Rivers.—The Dan'ube, with its tributaries—the Inn, Drave, and Save, on its right bank, and the March and Theiss, on its left bank.

Chief Towns.—Vienna * 1,675, on the Danube, one of the handsomest cities in Europe; Bu'da-Pesth 732, the capital of Hungary, with a great inland trade; Prague 202, the capital of Bohemia; Tries'te 186, on the Gulf of Ven'ice, with extensive commerce; Brünn 109, the capital of Mora'via, with extensive trade and manufactures; Press'burg 66, the ancient capital of Hungary; Cracow 91, where the kings of Poland were formerly crowned; Salz'burg 33, famous for its salt-works; Trent 22, on the Ad'igè, where the 18th General Council of the Church was held.†

OTHER CHIEF TOWNS.

In *Austria* :—Lemberg 160, Gratz 138, Pilsen 68, Czernowitz 68, Linz 59, Budweis 39. In *Hungary* :—Szegedin 103, Czabadka 82, Debreczin 75, Zagrab 61, Holnero 60, Fiume 40, a port on the Adriatic.

Natural Features, &c.—Austria-Hungary is, in many places, covered with great forests; it has but a small extent of sea-coast, and is rather mountainous than level. The *climate* is, in general, mild and salubrious, except in Hungary, where numerous lakes and morasses render it unhealthy.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is very fertile, producing corn, wine, and fruit in abundance. Austria is richer in

* The populations are in thousands.

† The General Council of Trent, which was convened by Pope Paul III., the 22nd May, 1545, assembled in the cathedral church of Trent on the 13th of December, 1545; and closed its sittings the 14th December, 1563, being the fourth year of the pontificate of Pius IV.

mineral wealth than any other country in Europe. The sheep of Hungary, like those of Wallachia, have long spiral horns and pendant wool. The *cattle* are mostly of a slate colour, and of an excellent description. In 1902-3, the imports into Austria-Hungary amounted to £71,683,000, exports £79,833,000; Hungary imports £48,261,630, exports £55,155,620, about three-fourths of this is with Austria. In 1902, there were in Austria 12,098 miles of railway and 4,075 of navigable canals and rivers. Hungary had in 1903, 10,813 miles of railway, and 3,085 of canals and rivers. In Bosnia, &c., there were 675 miles of railway in 1902.

Religion.—The Hungarians, Moravians, and Bohemians were converted by St. Metho'dius and St. Cyr'il, about the year 894. The Catholic is the established religion of all the provinces of Austria; no civil rights, however, are withheld from the professors of other creeds. The Catholic population is over 32 millions.

Character, &c.—The Austrians are cold and formal in their manners; but sincere, good-natured, and hospitable. They are good soldiers, ingenious artisans, and remarkably upright and moral. The *Hungarians* are singularly graceful and handsome in their persons, and are a brave and magnanimous people. Austria is ruled by an emperor; but almost every country subject to the empire has its own code of laws.

HOLLAND, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

Boundaries.—N. and W., the German Ocean; S., Bel'gium; and E., Germany.

Extent.—The length of Hol'land, from N. to S., is 160 miles; and its breadth, from E. to W., 110 miles. Area, 12,650 sq. miles; population, 5,347,000.

Divisions.—Gröningen (*gren'-*), Fries'land, Drenthe, Overys'sel, Guel'derland, U'trecht, N. Holland, S. Holland, Zea'land, N. Brabant', and part of Lim'burg.

Islands.—Ame'land, Schel'ling, Vlie'land, and Tex'el, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee (*zoy'-*); Over Flakkee, Schou'wen, Tho'len Land, N. and S. Beve'land, and Wal'cheren, forming, in great part, the province of Zealand.

Seas and Bays.—Dol'lart Bay and Lau'wer Zee, N. of Gröningen; Zuider Zee, S. of Friesland, and E. of North Holland.

Rivers.—The Yssel (*i'-*), flowing into the Zuider Zee; and the Lek and Waal (*vahl*), (the two main divisions of the Rhine), and the Maas, into the German Ocean.

Chief Towns.—**Amsterdam*** 539, on the Am'stel, distinguished for its commerce; **Rot'terdam** 348, on the Maas, the birth-place of Eras'mus; **The Hague** 222, the seat of government and the residence of the court; **Utrecht** 109, on the Rhine, memorable for its treaties; **Ley'den** (*li'-*) 55, on the Rhine, famous for its university; **Haar'lem** 68, on the Spaar'en, where the art of printing is said to have been invented in 1440.

OTHER CHIEF TOWNS.

Arnhem 59, **Nimeguen** 44, **Tilburg** 44, **Dordrecht** 40, **Maestricht** 35, **Leeuwarden** 34, **Hertogenbosch** 32, **Delft** 33, **Zwolle** 32.

Natural Features, &c.—The general aspect of Holland is that of a vast reclaimed marsh. It is, in great part, lower than the sea; and is intersected by numerous canals, which serve all the purposes of roads. The country being low and

* The populations are in thousands.

marshy, the *climate* is cold, moist, and foggy. The frost in winter is very severe.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, beet, and madder. A large number of excellent cattle, horses, and pigs are reared. The chief exports are cereals, metal goods, textiles, butter, cheese, margarine, tallow, indigo. In 1902-3, the imports amounted to £181,000,000 ; exports, £152,000,000 ; revenue, £13,411,000 ; expenditure, £13,607,000 ; debt, £95,681,000 ; railways, 2,023 miles ; canals, 1,907 miles.

Religion.—The seeds of the Christian faith were sown in Holland by St. Elig'ius and St. Wil'frid in 678. Amongst the religious convulsions of the sixteenth century, Calvinism was introduced, and has since been the established religion. Catholics number 1,600,000. The Catholic hierarchy in Holland consists of an archbishop and four bishops.

Character, &c.—The Dutch are considered slow and heavy, but are diligent and persevering. An inordinate love of gain is said to form a prominent feature in their character. The *government* is a limited monarchy.

BELGIUM.*

Boundaries.—N., Holland ; W., the German Ocean ; S., France ; and E., Germany.

Extent.—The length of Belgium, from east to west, is 150 miles ; and its breadth, from north to south, 110 miles. Area, 11,370 sq. miles ; population, 6,694,000.

Divisions.—Belgium is divided into nine provinces, namely, Ant'werp, part of Lim'burg, S. Brabant', E. Flan'ders, W. Flanders, Hainault (*hay-no'*), Namûr', Liège, and part of Lux'emburg.

* At the general peace which followed the battle of Waterloo in 1815, Holland and Belgium were incorporated into one kingdom, under the denomination of the *Kingdom of the Netherlands*, and given to William, Prince of Orange ; but, the Belgians, becoming discontented with his intolerant government, in 1830, threw off the Dutch yoke and established an independent kingdom.

Rivers.—The Scheldt, with its tributaries, flowing into the German Ocean; the Meuse and Lys (*leeece*), into the Scheldt; and the Sam'bre, into the Meuse.

Chief Towns.—Brus'sels* 564,† on the Senne, noted for its manufacture of lace and machinery; Ant'werp 516, on the Scheldt (*skelt*), the chief fortress of the country; Liège 485, on the Meuse, remarkable for its manufacture of fire-arms and cutlery; Ghent 162, the birth-place of Charles V., a great cotton-spinning town; Bruges (*brooijz*) 53, near the W. coast; Louvain 43, on the Dyle, celebrated for its university; Tournai' 35, where "Brussels carpets" are manufactured; Ostend 41, packet station for England. Other chief towns:—Mechlin 57, Verviers 179, Seraing 38, Courtrai 34, Namur 32, Alost 30, Mons 27, Charleroi 288.

Natural Features, &c.—Belgium is nearly a perfect level, having scarcely a single hill to diversify its surface. Woods and forests are numerous. The *climate* is more remarkable for moisture than warmth.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is naturally favourable to vegetation and produces cereals, flax, potatoes, beet, and other vegetables. Cattle, horses, and pigs are reared in great numbers. The mines of coal, iron, zinc, lead, and silver are very productive. The chief manufactures are iron, silk, cotton, linen and woollen goods; lace, sugar, glass, earthenware, and chemicals. The imports in 1902-3 amounted to £95,216,000; exports, £77,016,000; revenue, £25,429,000; expenditure, £24,145,000; debts, £115,176,000. There are

* Brussels is distinguished as the scene of the invaluable labours of the *Bollandists*, while engaged in writing their admirable "*Acta Sanctorum*," or Lives of Saints, a work which, though unfinished, fills over eighty volumes, in folio. The cathedral of Antwerp is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe; its length is 500 feet, breadth, 230, and height, 360. Its arches are supported by 125 pillars, forming 230 arcades; and its spire is 451 feet high.

† The populations are in thousands.

2,843 miles of railways and 1,350 miles of navigable rivers and canals in the kingdom.

Religion.—The religion is the Catholic, and has been such since the Belgians first received the faith by the preaching of St. Eleuthe'rius, in 532, and of St. Ve'dast, in 536.

Character, &c.—The Belgians are a religious, hospitable, brave, and intelligent people; and are justly admired for their industry and strict integrity. Their success in manufactures and in the art of painting has been very great. The *government* is a limited monarchy, established in 1830.

FRANCE.

Boundaries.—N., Belgium and the English Channel; W., the Bay of Biscay; S., the Pyrenees' and the Mediterra'nean; and E., Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

Extent.—The length of France, from Dunkirk' to the Pyrenees, is 600 miles; and its breadth, from Brest to the Rhine, 590 miles. Area, 207,000 square miles; population, 38,961,000.

Divisions.—France is divided into eighty-seven Departments.

1. The North, Straits of Calais, Somme, Lower Seine, Eure, Calva'dos, the Channel, Orne, Aisne (*ain*), Oise (*waz*), Seine and Oise, Seine, Seine and Marne, Ardennes, Marne, Aube, Upper Marne, Meuse, Meurthe and Moselle, Vosges.

2. Finistère, North Coast, Morbihan, Ille and Villaine, Lower Loire (*lwar*), Mayenne', Sarthe, Maine and Loire, Vendée (*vaun-day'*), Two Sèvres. Vienne, Lower Charente, Charente.

3. Indre and Loire, Eure and Loire, Loiret, Loire and Cher (*share*), Cher, Indre (*ahn'der*), Nièvre, Allier, Creuse, Upper Vienne, Corrèze, Puy-de-Dome (*pwee'-*), Cantal', Rhone, Loire, Savoy, Upper Savoy, Alpes-Mar'itimes (-team).

4. Upper Rhine, Doubs, Upper Saône (*sone*), Jura, Yonne, Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, Ain, Isère, Drôme, Upper Alps, Lower Alps, Var, Mouths of the Rhone.

5. Gironde, Dordogne, Lot (*lo*), Aveyron', Tarn and Garonne, Lot and Garonne, Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrenees, Ardèche, Upper Loire, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, Aude, Vaucluse, Lower Pyrenees, Ariège, Eastern Pyrenees, Cor'sica.

Islands.—Ouessant', W. of Finistère; Belle-isle, Noirmoutier, and Ré, in the Bay of Biscay; Hyères Is. (*he-air'*),* Oberon, and Cor'sica, in the Mediterranean.

Capes.—Gris Nez, Bar'fleur (*flare*), and La Hague, on the N.

Mountains.—The Pyrenees' (Maladetta 11,168 ft.) between France and Spain; Cantal (Plomb 6,096 ft.), Puy-de-Dome (Dore 6,188 ft.), and the Cévennes Mts. (Mezenc 5,755 ft.), W. of the Rhone; the Alps (Blanc 15,781 ft.), between France and Italy; the Jura Mts. between France and Switzerland; and Côte d'Or, W. of the Saône.

Rivers.—The Seine, flowing into the English Channel; the Loire and Garonne', into the Bay of Biscay; and the Rhone, with its tributaries, the Saône (*sone*), Isère, the Drac, and the Durance, into the Gulf of Li'ons.

Chief Towns.—Par'is † 2,714, on the Seine, next to London, the largest city in Europe.

Ly'ons‡ on the Rhone, the second city in France, celebrated for its silk manufactures.

* Hieres (*he-air'*).—In one of these islands, called *Lerins*, was the celebrated monastery in which St. Patrick spent nine years immediately before his apostolic mission to Ireland.

† The populations are in thousands.

‡ In Lyons the Society for the Propagation of the Faith had its origin May 3, 1822.

Toulouse' (-*looce*) 150, on the Garonne', a place of considerable trade.

• Rouen (*roo-aung'*) 116, the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in France ; here died St. John Baptist De la Salle, on Good Friday, 1719.

Nismes (*neem*) 81, famous for its Roman antiquities.

Montpellier (-*yay'*) 76, celebrated for its pure air and mild climate.

Dijon (*dee-zhong'*) 71, the birth-place of Bossuet (*bos'way*), bishop of Meaux (*moh*), and Buffon (-*fong'*).

Orle'ans 67, memorable for its siege by the English, in 1428 ; but it was relieved by Joan of Arc in 1429.

Greno'ble 69, noted for its gloves.

Tours 65, on the Loire, where St. Patrick received the clerical tonsure.

Avign'on (*av-een'-yohn*) 47, on the Rhone, which belonged to the Pope, from the middle of the fourteenth century till the revolution in 1790.

Ajaccio (*a-yah'-tcho*) 18, in Corsica, the birth-place of Napoleon I. (August 15, 1769).

Chief Ports.—Marseilles' (-*sails*) 491, founded by the Phoeceans, 539 years before Christ ; and Toulon, the chief Station of the Mediterranean for the French navy.*

* Cherbourg (*share-boorg'*), in Normandy, was the principal naval station of France during the reign of Napoleon I., who expended nearly five millions sterling on the improvement of its harbour. Napoleon III. strongly fortified it. Population, 43,000.

Bordeaux (*bōr-doh'*) 258, noted for claret and other wines, brandy, and fruits.

Nantes (*naungett*) 133, with an extensive foreign trade.

Havre (*hav'ur*) 130, at the mouth of the Seine, with a strong citadel.

Brest 84, the chief naval station of France on the Atlantic.

Calais 70, the nearest port to England.

Boulogne (*boo-lone'*) 50, the birth-place of St. Patrick.

OTHER LARGE TOWNS, WITH POPULATIONS (1901).

Lille 211, St. Etienne 147, Roubaix 142, Reims 109, Nice 105, Nancy 103, Toulon 102, Amiens 91, Limoges 84, Angers 82, Tourcoing 79, Rennes 75, Le Mans 65, St. Denis 61, Lavalloit 58, Besançon 55, Versailles 55, Troyes 53, Cleremont 53, Beziers 53, St. Quentin 50, Bourges 47, Caen 45.

Natural Features, &c.—France is rather level than mountainous; the *climate* being extremely mild, and very favourable to health, and to the growth of the richest fruits, makes France one of the most pleasant countries in Europe.

Soil and Productions.—France is a very fertile country producing all the necessities of life; amongst its luxuries are some of the most excellent wines. The chief *minerals* are, silver, lead, antimony, iron, and some coal. Besides the ordinary domestic *animals*, there are bears, wolves, and wild boars. The principal *manufactures* are, silks, woollens, cottons, and lace; also, jewellery, carving, pottery, and glass. In 1902-3, the imports amounted to £185,956,240, exports £166,434,200, revenue £141,139,400, expenditure £141,135,900, debt £1,213,825,200, railways 24,249 miles, navigable rivers 5,481 miles, canals 3,061 miles.

Religion.—The Franks, with their king, Clovis, were converted from paganism by St. Remigius, in 496, fifteen years

after the foundation of the French monarchy. The Catholic faith has ever since been the religion of France.

Character, &c.—A genuine feeling of compassion for the distressed, a readiness to alleviate the sorrows of the afflicted, gaiety and politeness of manners, with a fondness for military glory, form the chief traits of the French character. In 1848 the kingdom of France became a republic; in 1852, an empire; but since the disastrous war with Prussia, in 1870-1, it has again become a republic.

SWITZERLAND.

Boundaries.—N., Germany; W., France; S., Italy; and E., Austria.

Extent.—The length of Switzerland, from Mount Ju'ra to the Tyrol (*tee-role'*), is 205 miles; and its breadth, from Co'mo to the Rhine, 130 miles. Area, 15,980 square miles; population, 3,316,000.

Divisions.—Switzerland formerly comprised thirteen provinces, or cantons; but, since the year 1815, it has been divided into twenty-two cantons.*

Mountains.—The Alps, some of the loftiest summits are Mont Blanc (*mong-blong*) 15,781ft., Mon'te Ro'sa 15,217ft., Matterhorn 14,780ft., Jungfrau 13,686ft., Weissmeis 13,225ft., Viso 12,608ft.

Lakes.—Con'stance, on the Rhine; Zurich, on the Limmat; Lucerne', on the Reuss (*roice*); Neufchatel (*neu-shatel'*), on a tributary of the Aar (*ahr*); and Gene'va, on the Rhone, remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

* *Northern.*—Bale, Argo' via, Zu' rich, Schaffhausen, Thurg'au (-ou), St. Gall, Appenzell'.

Western.—Geneva, Vaud, Neufchatel.

Central.—Fri'burg, Bern, Soleure, Lucerne, Unterwalden, Uri, Zug, Schwytz, Glar'us.

Southern.—Valais, Grisons, Tessin.

Rivers.—The Ticino, flowing into the Po; the Up. Inn, into the Danube; the Rhine, through the Lake of Con'stance; the A'ar, with its tributaries, the Lim'mat and Reuss, into the Rhine; and the Rhone, through the Lake of Geneva.

Chief Towns.—**Berne** * 65, on the Aar; Zurich (*zoo-rik*) 153, on the Limmat; Gene'va 105, beautifully situated at the outlet of the Rhone from the Lake; Bâsle 111, on the Rhine'; Lausanne (*lo-*) 47, the capital of Pays-de-Vaud (*pay-ee-de-voh*'); St. Gall 33, named after the Irish Apostle of that name; Lucerne 30, on the Lake; and Chaux-de-Fonds 36, Neufchatel 21, and Bienne 22, near Lake Neufchatel.

Natural Features, &c.—Switzerland presents the greatest variety of grand and beautiful scenery—immense, lofty mountains, frightful precipices, regions of snow which never melts, and glaciers resembling seas of ice—all of which form a striking contrast to its fertile valleys, neat cottages, picturesque lakes, and crystal streams. The *climate* is as various as the surface is diversified, the heat in the valleys being sometimes oppressive, while the cold in the elevated regions is excessively severe.

Soil and Productions.—Much of the country is barren; the *soil* in many of the valleys, however, is extremely rich and fertile. The chief *productions* are, the coarser kinds of grain, flax, tobacco, and fruits; also butter, tallow, and hides. Iron is the principal *mineral*. Among the *animals* may be named the ibex or rock-goat, and the chamois, the golden vulture, and the golden eagle. The chief *manufacture* is that of clocks and watches, of which the *export value* in 1902 was 121,000,000 francs. The value of the *imports* was £48,290,000 exports £36,677,000, railways 2,727 miles.

Religion.—In the 6th century, Switzerland was added to the fold of Christ by the preaching of St. Columba'nus and St.

* The populations are in thousands.

Gall, both natives of Ireland. The country continued Catholic until the 16th century, when Calvin and his followers introduced their novelties. The Catholic religion is established in eight of the cantons, the Protestant in seven, while in the remaining cantons the number of Catholics and Protestants is nearly equal. At present Catholics number 1,380,000.

Character, &c.—The Swiss were long admired for their simplicity of manners, their probity, and ardent love of liberty. They bear a strong attachment to their native country, and this feeling is liable to be awakened by the most trifling circumstances. Religious innovations and the influx of strangers have removed much of what was beautiful and antique in the Swiss character. The *government* is republican.

SPAIN.

Boundaries.—N., the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; W., the Atlantic and Portu'gal; S. and E., the Mediterranean.

Extent.—The length of Spain, from Cape Creux to the W. of Galic'ia, is 650 miles; and its breadth, from the Bay of Biscay to the Str. of Gibraltar, 550 miles. Area, 194,800 square miles; population, 18,618,000.

Divisions.—Spain is divided into 49 provinces; the following were the older divisions:—

Northern Provinces.—Galic'ia, Astu'rias, Old Castile (-teel'), and the Basque Provinces.

Middle Provinces.—Estremadu'ra, Leon, New Castile, and La Man'cha.

Southern Provinces.—Andalu'sia and Mur'cia.

Eastern Provinces.—Ar'agon, Catalo'nia, Valen'cia, and the Balear'ic and Canary Islands.

Islands.—Major'ca, Min'orca, Iviça, and Formente'ra, in the Mediterranean.

Capes—Or'tegal and Finisterre, in Galicia ; Trafalgar,* Euro'pa Point and De Gat'a, in Andalu'sia ; Pal'os, in Murcia ; St. Martin, in Valen'cia ; and St. Sebas'tian and Creux in Cata-lo'nia.

Mountains.—The Cantabrian Mts., extending from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic ; the Castilian Mts., between the Douro and the Tagus ; the Sierra† de Toledo, between the Tagus and the Guadiana ; the Sierra de Morena, between the Guadiana and the Guadalquivir ; the Sierra de Nevada (Mulhacen, 11,660 ft.), S. of the Guadalquivir ; and Montserrat, in Catalonia.

Rivers.—The Minho (*meen'-yo*), Dou'ro, Ta'gus, Guadian'a, and Guadalquiv'ir, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean ; and the E'bro, flowing into the Mediterranean.

Chief Towns.—Madrid† 540, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea ; Barcelo'na 533, the largest seaport in Spain ; Valen'cia 214, celebrated for its university ; Seville' 148, the birth-place of Cervan'tes, in 1549 ; Malaga 130, great centre of trade ; Saragos'sa 99, renowned for its resistance

* Off this cape, Lord Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets, on the 21st of October, 1805, and was killed in the moment of victory.

† In Spain the term *sierra*, and in Portugal, *serra* (a saw), is applied to the teeth-like appearance which the summit of a ridge of mountains presents at a distance.

‡ The populations are in thousands

against the French, in 1808-9; Granad'a 76, once the residence of the Moorish Kings; Ca'diz 69, the second seaport in the kingdom; Cartagena 100, Bilbao 83, Granada 76, Lorca 70, Valladolid 69, Palma 64, Jerez 64, Cordoba 58, Gibral'tar 27, possessed by the British since 1704.

Natural Features, &c.—The face of the country is beautiful through the greater part of the year; though mountainous, it is full of bloom and verdure, abounding in vineyards, orange-groves and rich pastures. The *climate* on the elevated land is cool and agreeable; but in the valleys and in the interior the heat in summer is excessive.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is generally light, and exceedingly fertile. Lemons, oranges, grapes, olives, figs, rice, maize, and wheat, are its chief *productions*. The *minerals* are, iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, and salt. The *animals* are, fleet horses, beautiful mules, and an excellent breed of sheep, celebrated for the fineness of their wool. In 1902-3, the imports amounted to £32,434,000, exports £30,085,000, revenue £40,845,000, expenditure £38,932,000, and debt £386,579,400. There were 8,380 miles of railway.

Religion.—From the conversion of Spain and Portugal, in the second century, these countries have unswervingly adhered to the Catholic faith; and at present, notwithstanding the demoralizing effects of protracted civil wars, and many assaults, open and covert, from various quarters, together with the toleration afforded by the law to other creeds, no other religion is professed in any part of the Peninsula. In former times the King of Spain was styled *His Catholic Majesty*.

Character and Government.—In their persons, the Spaniards are tall, finely proportioned, and of swarthy complexions. They are grave, stately, and formal in their manners, and much attached to their native country. Spain is now recovering from a very disturbed state. In the beginning of 1875, the republican form of government was set aside, and the army and navy proclaimed Don Alfonso, the son of the ex-Queen Isabella, King of Spain. The present king is Alfonso XIII.

PORTUGAL.

Boundaries.—N. and E., Spain ; W. and S., the Atlantic.

Extent.—The length of Portugal, from N. to S., is 350 miles ; and its breadth, from the Rock of Lisbon to the borders of Spain, is 150 miles. Area, 35,500 square miles ; population, 5,423,000.

Divisions.—Portugal is divided into 21 districts—17 on the Continent, 3 in the Azores, and 1 in Madeira. Continental Portugal was formerly divided into six provinces—Entre Minho-e-Douro, Tras-os-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alemtejo, and Algrave.

Islands.—The Azores', in the Atlantic, the chief of which are St. Mi'chael, Ter'cia, Pi'co, and Fayal (*fi'-*) ; the Madei'ras, and Cape Verde Is. on the coast of Africa.

Capes.—Rock of Lisbon * and C. Es'pichel in Estremadura ; C. St. Vincent, S.W. of Algarve.

Mountains.—Sierra de Estrel'la, in Beira and Estremadura.

Rivers.—The Min'ho, Dou'ro, Monde'go, Ta'gus, and Guadian'a, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

Chief Towns.—Lisbon † 356, at the mouth of the Tagus, memorable for an earthquake in 1755 ; Opor'to 168, on the Douro, celebrated for its wine,

* The *Rock of Lisbon* is the most westerly point of the continent of Europe, being in $9^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude. Between the Azores and Bermudas a sounding of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles has been obtained.

† The populations are in thousands.

called *port*; Braga 24, capital of the Province of Minho; Setubal 22, S.E. of Lisbon; Funchal 21, capital of the Madeiras; Ponta Delgada 18, capital of the Azores; Coim'bra 18, on the Monde'go.

Natural Features, &c.—In its general aspect, Portugal resembles Spain. The *climate* is most salubrious, and peculiarly adapted to persons afflicted with consumptive disease.

Soil and Productions.—The vegetation is more luxuriant than that of Spain; the *productions*, however, are nearly similar. The chief exports are wine, cork, tinned and salted fish, sheep, horses, cattle, pigs, eggs, and fruit. In 1902-3, the imports amounted to £12,509,000, exports, £6,399,000, revenue, £11,943,000, expenditure, £12,952,000, debt, £171,000,000, railways 1,477 miles.

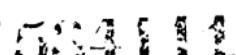
Religion.—The religious history of Portugal is nearly the same as that of Spain. The zeal and labours of the Portuguese missionaries are still conspicuous in all those extensive and distant regions, once subject to that enterprising nation. The Portuguese monarch was styled *His Most Faithful Majesty*.

Character, &c.—The Portuguese are charitable and temperate, and strongly attached to their religion and country. The *government* is a limited monarchy. The present king is Carlos I.

ITALY.

Boundaries.—N., Austria and Switzerland; W., France and the Mediterranean; S., the Mediterranean; and E., the Gulf of Venice.

Extent.—The length of It'aly, from Mont Blanc to Leu'ca, is 700 miles; and its breadth, from the W. of Piedmont to the Adriat'ic, 380 miles. The average breadth is about 100 miles. Area, 110,650 square miles; population, 32,961,000.



Divisions.—Italy, now divided into 69 provinces, formerly comprised the Lombardo-Venetian province; the kingdom of Sardin'ia; the duchies of Par'ma and Mode'na; the grand-duchy of Tuscany; the republic of San Mar'ino; the States of the Church; the kingdom of Naples; and the principality of Monaco (*mon'-*). In 1859, 1860, and 1866, these, with the exception of a small portion of the States of the Church, and the republic of San Mar'ino, were formed into the kingdom of Italy, with Florence for its capital; but in the close of the year 1870, Victor Emmanuel, in violation of the treaty of September, 1867, seized on the Patrimony of St. Peter, and took possession of Rome as the new capital, with the exception of a small portion called the Leonine City, which was left to the Holy Father.

Islands.—Sardin'ia (9,306 sq. miles), south of Cor'sica; El'ba, south of Tuscany; Sicily (9,935 sq. miles), S.W. of Italy; the Lip'ari Is. N. of Sicily; and the Maltese Is. * (117 square miles), S. of Sicily.

Capes.—Spartiven'to, at the S.W. extremity of Italy; Colonn'a, W., and Leu'ca, E. of the Gulf of Taran'to.

Mountains.—The Alps, the highest of which, on the Italian side are, Mont Blanc, Mt. Rosa, Matterhorn, Viso, and Cenis; the Ap'ennines, extending from the Alps to C. Spartiven'to; Mt. Vesu'vius

* The Knights of Malta formerly possessed this island; in 1798 it was taken from them by Buonaparte. From him it was, after two years' blockade, taken by the British, to whom, with the neighbouring island of Gozo, Malta now belongs.

(4,160 ft.), near Naples, and Mt. Et'na, (10,874 ft.), in Sicily, both volcanoes.

Gulfs.—Gen'oa, Gae'ta, Naples, Saler'no, Policas'tro, and St. Eufe'mia, on the W.; Squillace (*squil-ă-tcheh*), and Taran'to, on the S.; and Manfredo'nia, Ven'ice, and Tries'te, on the E.

Chief Towns.—**Rome** * 463, adorned with the church of St. Peter,† the palace of the Vatican,‡ and many remains of ancient grandeur; Naples 564, on a beautiful bay; Milan' § 513, famous for its splendid cathedral of white marble; Turin (*too'*) 336, on the Po; Palermo 251, the principal city in Sicily; Gen'oa 251, the native city of Columbus; Florence || 206, noted for its noble collection of paintings and statues; Ven'ice 152, once the capital of the greatest commercial state in Europe; Messina 150, a large seaport on the Strait; Leg'horn 99, a flourishing seaport; Padua 82, the birth-place of Liv'y; Pisa ¶ 61, remarkable for its leaning tower. Other large towns—Catania 149, Ferrara 88, Bari 77, Lucca 75, Verona 74, Alessandria 71, Brescia 71, Modena 65,

* The populations are in thousands.

† The Church of St. Peter is the largest and most magnificent structure ever yet erected for religious purposes; it is 730 feet long and 520 wide; the height of the interior pillars is 178 feet, and the height to the top of the cross 318 feet; its erection occupied 111 years, and cost 12 millions sterling.

‡ The Vatican contains, it is said, no less than 12,000 apartments, and a library which exceeds, in the richness of its books and manuscripts, any other in the world.

§ The cathedral of Milan, the most splendid specimen of Gothic architecture in the world, is 554 feet long, and 270 wide; the roof is supported by 52 marble pillars, 84 feet high, and 14 in circumference.

|| Dan'te (-tay), Amer'igo Vespucci (-poo'-tchee), and many other eminent men, were natives of Florence.

¶ Galile'o, the son of a Florentine nobleman, was born at Pisa in 1644.

Ravenna 64, Perugia 61, Trepani 59, Reggio Emilia 59, Cagliari 54, Foggia 53, Parma 49.

Universities.—Italy contains, besides the Royal Academy of Florence, 21 universities, including those of Perugia, Urbino (-bee'-), Camarino (-ree-), and Ferrara, which are free to students.

Natural Features, &c.—Lofty and rugged mountains, extensive marshes, fertile plains and valleys, with rich groves of olives, oranges, and other fruit-trees, form the leading features in the aspect of Italy. The *climate*, through the greater part of the year, is temperate and delightful.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil*, in some parts, is light and sandy; but, in general, it is exceedingly rich. Silk, wine, eggs, oil, hemp, flax, and cattle, are the principal *productions*. The cheese of Lombardy and Parma is greatly esteemed. The *minerals* are, sulphur, zinc, lead, iron, copper, mercury, and the most beautiful kinds of marble. Besides the ordinary domestic *animals*, there are buffaloes and wild boars. The chief *manufactures* are those of glass in Venice, and of velvet in Genoa, also coral ornaments and straw plait. The imports in 1902-3, amounted to £72,421,000, exports £59,296,000, revenue £75,737,000, expenditure £74,082,000, debt £504,616,000, railways * 9,877 miles.

Religion.—The religious history of Rome will always be a subject of deep interest to the reflecting Christian. Once the mistress of the world, and the chief seat of superstition and idolatry, it is now the central point of union to the Catholic world. St. Peter, prince of the apostles, was 25 years bishop of Rome and there, under Nero, in A.D. 67, suffered martyrdom with St. Paul. After three centuries of severe persecution, during which the whole power of the Roman empire was armed against the followers of our Lord, the triumph of Constantine gave peace to the Church; and the emperors prostrated themselves at the tombs of the martyrs, whom their predecessors had slain. By a decree of the Roman Senate, the capital was purged from the abominations of idolatry; and pagan Italy embraced the

* Alpine Tunnels:—*Mt. Cenis* 8 miles, alt. 4,298 ft., cost £2,600,000, completed 1870. *Simplon* 12½ miles, alt. 2,310 ft., completed 1905. *St. Gothard* 9½ miles, alt. 3,788 ft., cost £2,270,000, completed 1882. *Arlberg*, 6½ miles, alt. 4,300 ft., cost £1,500,000, completed 1884.

Catholic faith. The Italian government, after confiscating the religious houses throughout Italy, perpetrated, in many cases, the same injustice in Rome itself. Already, the country is reaping the bitter fruits of these evil deeds.

Character, &c.—The Italians are, in general, well formed; their hair is black, and their countenances expressive. They are temperate, charitable, and courteous, and have a peculiar talent for poetry, painting, architecture, music, and sculpture.

THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

Divisions.—Turkey Proper; the kingdoms of Roumania, Servia, and Greece; the principality of Montenegro; the principality of Bulgaria, including Eastern Roumelia, under the suzerainty of the Turkish Sultan, but practically independent; and the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, administered and occupied by Austria and practically belonging to it. Turkey in Europe originally included the whole peninsula.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Boundaries.—N., Roumania, Servia, and Austria; W., Dalmatia, Montenegro, and the Adriatic; S. Greece, the Archipelago, and the Sea of Marmora; and E. the Black Sea.

Extent.—The length from E. to W. is 500 miles; and the breadth from N. to S. varies from 60 to 320 miles. Area, 65,350 square miles; population, about 6,130,000.

Divisions.—Thrace or Rumelia, Macedonia, and Albania.

Islands.—Crete or Candia, now a self-governed state under the suzerainty of the Sultan; Lemnos, Thasos, Samothraki, Imbros.

Mountains.—The Western Range, in Albania; the Pindus Range and Mt. Olympus, in Macedonia; and the Rhadope Mts., E. of Macedonia.

Gulfs.—Salonica, Cassandra, Monte Santo, Rendina, and Saros, on the S.

Rivers.—The Drin and Semeni into the Adriatic; and the Vardar, Struma, and Maritza into the Archipelago.

Chief Towns.—Constantinople* 1,125, on the Bosphorus; Salonica 105, on the Gulf, a commercial city; Adrianople 81, on the Maritza, orchards, gardens, silk, leather; Scutari 30, on the Lake, citadel, arsenal, firearms, cotton; Janina 20, in the south of Albania, gardens, cloth, wool, silk.

Natural Features, &c.—The Balkan Peninsula is, in its general appearance, extremely picturesque, and though mountainous, has several extensive plains, clothed in luxuriance and verdure. The *climate* is delightful, particularly in Macedonia.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil*, though unimproved, is exceedingly fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, coffee, melons, and other fruits, besides many rare and valuable drugs. Among the *animals* may be named the camel, the spirited Thessalian horse, and the sheep of Wallachia, remarkable for their elegant spiral horns. The chief *manufactures* are, carpets, silks, and morocco leather.

Religion.—St. Paul the Apostle, and his fellow-labourers, preached the Gospel through the greater part of the Peninsula. Constantinople became the seat of the Roman

empire.

* The populations are in thousands.

empire in 330; and in 451, its see was declared, in the council of Chalcédon, next in dignity to that of Rome. Constantinople continued the residence of the Christian emperors, in the eastern part of the empire, till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks; from which time it has been the capital of their dominions, and Islamism the religion of the empire.

Character, &c.—The Turks are generally robust and well formed. They are grave and sedate in their demeanour; but indolent in their habits, and extravagantly fond of opium and tobacco. The men wear long, flowing robes, and turbans instead of hats. The government is an absolute monarchy under the sway of the Sultan.

BULGARIA.

Boundaries.—N., Roumania; W., Servia; S., Turkey; E., the Black Sea.

Extent.—Length from E. to W., 315 miles; breadth, N. to S., 140 miles. Area, 38,100 square miles; pop., 3,744,000.

Divisions.—Bulgaria (Proper) and Eastern Roumelia.

Mountains.—The Balkans, between Bulgaria and E. Roumelia; the Rhadope, between E. Roumelia and Macedonia.

Rivers.—The Isker and other tributaries of the Danube, in Bulgaria; the Maritza and its tributary, the Tunja, in E. Roumelia.

Chief Towns.—**Sofia*** 68, the capital, beautifully situated on the Isker; Philippopolis 43, the capital of E. Roumelia, on the Maritza; Varna

* The populations are in thousands.

34, an important port on the Black Sea, with railway to Rustchuk; Rustchuk 33, a strong fortress on the Danube; Plevna 19, strongly fortified; Slivno 25, S. of the Balkans; and Shumla 23, W. of Varna,

ROUMANIA.

Boundaries.—N., Russia and Hungary; W.; Hungary and Servia; S., Bulgaria; E., the Black Sea and Russia.

Extent.—Length, E. to W., 340 miles; breadth N. to S., 120 to 290 miles. Area, 50,720 square miles; population, 5,913,000.

Divisions.—Moldavia, Wallachia, and Dumbudja.

Mountains.—The Transylvanian Alps or E. Carpathians, on the north.

Rivers.—The Danube, with its tributaries, the Pruth, and many others.

Chief Towns.—Bucharest* 282, in a fertile plain, an important trading centre; Jassy 78, on the Pruth, great trade and large fairs; Galatz 63, on the Danube, grain and shipping: Braila 58, an important port at the mouth of the Danube; Kraiova 46, extensive salt mines; and Ploesti 43, an important railway junction.

* The populations are in thousands.

SERVIA.

Boundaries.—N., Hungary; W., Bosnia; S., Turkey; E., Bulgaria and Roumania.

Extent.—Length, E. to W., 180 miles: breadth, N. to S., 140 miles. Area, 18,630 square miles; population, 2,580,000.

Divisions.—The kingdom is divided into 17 departments, one of which is the capital.

Mountains.—The country is hilly and mountainous, especially in the south.

Rivers.—The Danube, with its tributaries, the Save and the Morava.

Chief Towns.—**Belgrade*** 69, at the junction of the Save and Danube, a strong fortress, remarkable for its numerous sieges; and Nisch 25, on the Morava, an important railway centre.

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MONTENEGRO.

Boundaries.—N., Herzegovina; W., Herzegovina and the Adriatic; S. and E., Turkey.

Extent.—Length, N. to S., 110 miles; breadth, E. to W., 65 miles. Area, 3,630 square miles; population, 228,000.

Chief Towns.—**Cettinje*** 3, the capital; Podgoritzia 7, the largest inland town in the country; Dulcigno 5 and Antivaro 2.5, two ports on the Adriatic, and Niksics 3.5.

*The populations are in thousands.

GREECE.

Boundaries.—N., Turkey ; W. and S., the Mediterranean ; and E., the Archipelago.

Extent.—The length, from N. to S., is 170 miles ; breadth, E. to W., 150 miles. Area, 25,000 square miles ; population, 2,645,000.

Divisions.—Continental Greece, or Livad'ia, the Morea, and the Islands. For administration purposes Greece is divided into 26 *nomarchies*, or provinces.

Islands.—Ne'gropont or Eubæ'a, Skyro, Ipsar'a, Egi'na, Sal'amis, the Cyc'lades, the chief of which are, An'dro, Tino, Myco'ni, Nax'ia, Par'o, and Santori'ni, and the Spor'adæs, all east of Greece ; and the Ionian Islands, on the west.

Capes.—Colon'na, south of Livadia ; Matapan and St. An'gelo, south of the Morea.

Mountains.—Parnas'sus and Hel'icon, in Livadia ; Taygetus (-id'-) or the Mountains of Mai'na, in the Morea ; Cith'aeron and Hymet'tus (celebrated for its honey) in Attica.

Gulfs.—Patras and Lepan'to, or Corinth, in the north ; Co'ron and Koloky'thia, in the south ; and Egi'na, east of the Morea.

Rivers.—The Aspropot'amus, flowing into the Gulf of Lepanto ; the Ru'fia, into the Mediterranean ; and the I'ri, or Euro'tas, into the Gulf of Koloky'thia.

Chief Towns.—**Athens** 112,* on the Ilis'sus, remains of antiquity ; **Piraeus** 42, the port of Athens, a manufacturing town ; **Pat'ras** 38, the chief seaport for foreign trade ; **Trikkala** 21, in Thessaly ; **Corfu** 18, the capital of the Island, great export of fruit ; **Hermoupolis** 18, and **Volo** 16, seaports on the Gulf of Volo ; **Larissa** 15, the capital of Thessaly ; **Zante** 15, large trade in wine, oil, and fruit ; and **Tripolit'za** 10, on a high table land, in the centre of the Morea.

Natural Features, &c.—The appearance of the country is highly interesting; and presents a series of valleys, bounded by mountains of moderate height, and generally well adapted either for agriculture or pasturage. The *climate* is mild and agreeable.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is fruitful, though not well cultivated. The chief *productions* are corn, wine, fruits, ores, tobacco, and sponges. The *manufactures* consist principally of carpets, coarse cloths, cotton, and silk.

Religion.—Greece received the Christian faith by the preaching of the Apostle St. Paul. Since its unhappy fall into the great schism, in 1053, it has, except during some short intervals, been separated from the Catholic Church. The established religion is that of the *Greek Church*. There are at present 3 archbishops and 4 bishops of the Roman Catholic rite in Greece and the Ionian Islands ; the Catholic population is 35,000.

Character, &c.—The Greeks are a lively and ingenious people, and possess a natural grace in manner unequalled by any other nation ; but they are accused of being dissembling and artful. The *government* is a limited monarchy, under the protection of England, France, and Russia.

* The populations are in thousands.

COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

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TURKEY IN ASIA.

Boundaries.—N., the Black Sea and Russia ; W., the Archipelago and Mediterranean ; S., Arabia ; E., Persia and Russian Armenia. Turkey in Asia also includes Arabistan, a narrow strip extending along the whole of the Red Sea, and another narrow strip, west of the Gulf of Persia.

Extent.—The length of Turkey, from the Archipelago to Mount Ar'arat, is 980 miles ; and its breadth, from the Black Sea to the Borders of Arabia, 730 m. Area, 650,000 sq. m. ; population, 18,000,000.

Divisions.—A'sia Minor, with the Islands (adjoining), Syria,* Pal'estine, Armenia, Kūrdistan, Mesopotamia, and Arabistan :—Hejaz and Yemen, near Red Sea ; and El Hasa, near G. of Persia.

Islands.—Mytelene' or Les'bos, Sci'o (*skee-*), Sam'os, and Stan'chio or Kos, in the Archipelago ; Rhodes, Pat'mos, Scarpan'to, and Cy'prus, in the Levant'.

Lakes.—L. Van, in the north of Kūrdistan' ; and the Dead Sea and Tibe'rius, in Palestine.

Rivers.—The Ir'mak and Sakaria (*-ree'*), flowing into the Black Sea ; the Jordan, into the Dead Sea ; and the Euphrates and Tigris, into the Persian G.

Mountains.—Mounts Tau'rus, Olym'pus, and Ida, in Asia Minor ; and Mt. Lebanon, in Syria.

Chief Towns.—Smyrna † 201, busy seaport, with

* *Baalbac*, or Heliop'olis, in Syria, now consists of a collection of wretched huts, with a population of 1,500 ; and is only remarkable for the extent and magnificence of its venerable ruins.

† The populations are in thousands.

great commerce; Bagdad 145, capital of Mesopotamia; Damas'cus 225, great caravan centre; Alep'po 127, great inland trade; Beyrout 119, an important port; Broussa 76, a trading centre; Kaisarieh 72, situated in a fertile region in Asia Minor; Mossoul 61, on the Tigris, near the site of the ancient Nineveh; Homs 60, and Hama 45, in Syria, with good trade in silks, cottons, and woollens; Jerusalem, 42, where our Lord suffered and died; Erzerûm 39, the capital of Armenia; and Trebizond 35, a fortified port on the Black Sea. Persian trade.

Natural Features, &c.—The face of the country is diversified by vast chains of mountains, clothed with woods and forests of prodigious extent, consisting principally of pines, oaks, beeches, and elms. The *climate* of this country is pleasant, scarcely any variation of heat or cold being known except in the highlands.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil*, which is a deep, rich mould, though badly cultivated, produces various kinds of grain, with excellent grapes, olives, and dates. The *animals* are, a fine breed of horses, and the Angora goat, from the hair of which are made the finest camlets; also, the leopard, bear, hyena, wild boar, and jackal. Stuffs of goats' hair, carpets, silks, and cottons, sword-blades, and jewellery, are the chief *manufactures*.

Religion.—The Armenians received the faith by the preaching of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas; and continue, for the greater part, in the Catholic communion. About two-thirds of the inhabitants of Jerusalem are Christians. All the Maronites about Mount Lebanon, with their bishops, priests, and monks, are Catholics. Islamism is the religion of the State.

Character, &c.—The Armenians are distinguished by an elegant form and animated physiognomy. The inhabitants of several of the provinces of Asiatic Turkey are shepherds, who lead a wandering life, subsisting on the product of their flocks; and are distinct from the Turks, who *govern* the country, and hold all civil and military offices.

ARABIA.

Boundaries.—N., Turkey in Asia; W., the Red Sea and Isthmus of Su'ez; S., the Arabian Sea; and E., the Persian G.

Extent.—The length of Arabia, from the Euphrates to the Str. of Bab'el'man'deb, is 1,500 miles; and its breadth, 1,280 miles. Population, 6,000,000.

Divisions.—Bar-el-tür-Si'nai, El-Hed'jaz, Neds'-jed, El-Hassa-lach'sa, O'mân, Hadramât', and Ye'men, the Arabia Fe'lix of antiquity.

Islands.—Soko'tra, E., of C. Guardafui; and Bahrein', in the Persian G.

Mountains.—Mount Si'nai, and Mount Ho'reb, near the N. of the Red Sea.

Chief Towns.—Mec'ca* 60, the birth-place of Mohammed; Medin'a 48, where his tomb is still to be seen; San'a 50, the capital of Yemen; Mo'cha 7·5 celebrated for its coffee; and Mus'cat 40, the capital of Oman, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

Natural Features, &c.—The north-west of Arabia, being mountainous and rocky, was styled Arabia *Petraea*, or the stony; the middle, which consists of vast sandy plains, was called Arabia *Deserta*, or the Desert; and the south, on account of its great fertility, was denominated Arabia *Felix*, or the Happy. The *climate*, in the northern and southern provinces, is mild and agreeable; but on the vast sandy plains in the centre, it is excessively hot.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is dry and barren, except in the south, where it is very fertile, producing grain of various kinds, fruits, coffee, and spices. In the north-west, have been recently rediscovered valuable mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and tin. The *animals* are chiefly, the horse, much prized for its beauty and fleetness, and the camel and drome-

* The populations are in thousands.

dary, which are admirably adapted for traversing the parched, sandy deserts of this country.

Religion.—The Catholic faith was propagated at a very early period in Arabia; and the celebrated Origen, who flourished in the 3rd century, was partly instrumental in its conversion. The arch-impostor, Mohammed, 608, began to publish his pretended revelations; in 628, he obtained the title of Prophet, and was declared chief, not only in religious but also in all civil affairs. Islamism has ever since been the religion of the country.

Character, &c.—The Arabians are of the middle size, with black hair and brown complexions. Hospitality is practised amongst them as a religious duty. The states of Arabia are governed by a number of petty sovereigns, called *Imams* or *Emirs*.

PERSIA.

Boundaries.—N., Tartary, the Cas'pian Sea, and Georgia; W., Turkey in Asia; S., the Persian Gulf; and E., Afghanistan.

Extent.—The length of Persia, from the Caspian Sea to the Persian G., is 720 miles; and its breadth, from the junction of the Euphra'tes and Tig'ris to the borders of Afghanistan, 620 miles. Population, 9,500,000.

Divisions.—Persia is divided into 33 provinces.

Islands.—Kish'ma and Karak', in the Persian G.; and Or'mus, at its entrance.

Mountains.—El'burz and El'wund, S. of the Caspian Sea; Ar'arat, in Armenia; and the Zag'ros range, running parallel to the Tigris.

Lakes.—Urumia, in the N.W., remarkable for its extreme saltiness; and Baktegân', near Shiraz'.

Chief Towns.—**Tehran** * 280, the residence of the Persian monarch; **Ispahan** 70, the former capital of Persia; **Tabriz** 200, the second city in Persia; **Meshed** and **Kerman** 60, **Shiraz** 60, noted for its manufacture of attar of roses and for its wine; and **Barfurush** 50.

Natural Features, &c.—Persia is, in general, a mountainous country; desert plains, however, occupy a great portion of the south, which is almost destitute of wood, while the north abounds in trees of the largest and finest description. The *climate* is cold in the north, temperate in the middle, and extremely warm in the south.

Soil and Productions.—The country, being mountainous and sandy, the *soil* is, for the most part, barren; but yields salt, iron, coal, and other minerals. Wheat, rice, opium, fruit, and silk, are the chief *productions*. The *animals* are, horses of great beauty, sheep, remarkable for their length of tail, the lion, leopard, bear, and wild boar. The *manufactures* consist principally of carpets, cloths made of goats' and camels' hair, silks, velvets, wines, and rosewater.

Religion.—The Gospel was first announced to the Persians by St. Matthew and St. Bartholomew. In the 4th century, the Church of Persia sustained three bloody prosecutions, during which more than 16,000 of her children sealed their faith with their blood. Islam is the religion of the State.

Character, &c.—The Persians are generally robust, well formed, and of swarthy complexions. They are cheerful, polite, and hospitable, but passionate and inconstant. The *government* is a despotic monarchy. The sovereign is called the *Shah*.

AFGHANISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN.

Boundaries.—N., the Oxus; W., Persia; S., the Indian Ocean; and E., Hindustan'.

Extent.—Length, from N. to S., is 500 miles; and its breadth, from E. to W., 600 miles. Population, $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

* The populations are in thousands.

Divisions.—Kabul', Kandahar', Turkestan, Herat, Badakshan, and Baluchistan'.

Mountains.—Hindu Kûsh, or Koh, Safed Koh, and Siah Koh ranges in the N. ; and the Sûl'iman, Mountains, in the E.

Rivers.—The Murghab, which loses itself in the sandy desert of Khiva ; the Hari Rûd, Balkh, and Hel'mund, into lake Seistan'.

Chief Towns.—Kabul' (*cawbool*) 60, situated 6,000 feet above the sea, and surrounded by beautiful gardens ; Herat', a large commercial city ; Kandahar', on the great road between Persia and India ; and Kelat' (*-laut*), in Baluchistan.

Natural Features, &c.—Afghanistan is, in general, mountainous. The *climate*, *soil*, and *productions* are nearly the same as in Persia.

Character, &c.—The Afghans have fair complexions and European features ; they are remarkable for their martial and lofty spirit, as well as for their hospitality and simple manners ; but these virtues are said to be sullied by fraud, violence, revenge, and other vices. The *government* is an absolute monarchy, under the rule of an Ameer (*-meer*), and the *religion* is Islamism.

INDIA.

Boundaries.—N., Tibet, Bhutan, and Nepal ; W., Afghanistan' and the Arabian Sea ; S., the Indian Ocean ; and E., the Bay of Bengal and Further India.

Extent.—The length of Hindustan, from C. Com'orin to the Himalay'a Mts., 1,800 miles ; and its breadth, from the borders of Baluchistan' to the E. of Bengal', 1,500 m. Population, 294,000,000.

Divisions.—Hindustan is divided into nine provinces, subject to Great Britain; thirteen native states, which acknowledge the suzerainty of the British Crown; the French possessions (197 sq. miles), and the Portuguese possessions 1,390 sq. miles).

Islands.—The Nicobar' and An'daman Is., in the Bay of Bengal; Ceylon' (3,741,000), S. of the Carnatic; and the Laccadives and Mal'dives W. of the Malabar coast.

Mountains.—The Himalay'as, in the N.; and the Ghâts, in the S.

Gulfs.—Kütch, or Kach, and Cambay', in the N.W.; and the Bay of Bengal, on the E.

Rivers.—The In'dus, flowing into the Arabian Sea; and the Ganges and Brahmapu'tra, into the Bay of Bengal.

Chief Towns.—**Calcutta** * 1,125, the capital of British India; **Bombay** 776, a city with extensive commerce; **Madras** 509, containing many fine buildings; **Haidrabad** (-hy) 449, the capital of Golcon'da; **Benar'es** 209, the chief seat of Hindu-Sanskrit learning; **Del'hi** 209, formerly the capital of Hindustan; **Surat** 119, where the first English factory was established in 1612; and **Colom'bo** 158, the chief town of Ceylon.

Other Large Towns with their Populations (arranged in the order of the populations).*—**Luck-**

* The populations are in thousands.

now 264, Lahore 203, Allahabad 203, Cawnpore 197, Agra 188, Ahmadabad 186, Amritsar 163, Jaipur 160, Bangalore, 159, Howrah 158, Poona 153, Patna 135, Bareilly 131, Meerut 131, Nagpur 128, Srinagar 123, Karachi 116, Madura 106, Trichinopoly 105, Baroda 104, Peshawar 95, Dacca 91, Jabalpur 90, Lashkar 89, Rawalpindi 88, Multan 87, Mirzapur 80, Ambala 79, Rampur 79, Bhopal 77, Calicut 77.

Natural Features, &c.—Hindustan consists chiefly of extensive plains, which are fertilised by numerous rivers. It has few mountains of considerable elevation, except the Himalayas, on the northern frontier. The *climate* is temperate in the N., but excessively hot in the S. Terrible cyclones or whirlwinds are not unfrequent; and are most destructive in their ravages. In Mâdrâs, glass frequently cracks from the heat.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* in some parts is so fertile, that it yields two harvests, and the trees two crops in the year. The *productions* are chiefly cotton, wheat, tea, jute, rice, the sugar-cane, pepper, quinine, and opium. Gold, rubies, and diamonds, are the most valuable of the *minerals*. The *tame animals* are, principally, the sheep, elephant, and camel; and the *wild*—the lion, tiger, leopard and rhinoceros. Muslin, calicoes, silks, and shawls, are the chief *manufactures*. There were 26,308 miles of railways in 1904. The large rivers and numerous canals are much used for inland traffic.

Religion.—The professors of the various idolatrous systems of the Hindus amounts to about 220 millions. There are probably 62½ millions of Muslims, and 2,923,000 Christians, most of whom are Catholics. In 1901, the number of bishops and vicars-apostolic was 40.

Character, &c.—The Hindus are mild and inoffensive, and are very ingenuous. The major part of Hindustan is under the *government* of Great Britain. In 1876, Queen Victoria assumed the title of *Empress of India*.

FURTHER INDIA, OR INDO-CHINA.

Boundaries.—N., China and Tibet ; W. Hindustan and the B. of Bengal ; S., the Str. of Malac'ca and the G. of Siam ; and E., the Chinese Sea and the G. of Tonquin.

Extent.—The length of Further India, from N. to S., is 1,800 miles ; and its breadth, from E. to W., 960 miles. Area, 626,000 sq. miles ; pop. about 32,000,000.

Divisions.—Upper and Lower Bur'ma, Straits Settlements, *Malay Petty States* and *Shan States*, under *British* protection ; Upper and Lower Siam, *French Indo China*, comprising Cambodia, Co'chin China, Anam, and Tong-king.

Islands.—Pu'lo-Penang' and Singapore, in the Str. of Malacca.

Gulfs.—The G. of Siam, in the S. ; and the G. of Tonquin, in the N.E.

Rivers.—The Irrawa'di and Salwin, in Burmah ; the Menam, in Siam ; the Me-kong, in Anam ; and the Song-koi, or Red River, in Tong-king.

Chief Towns.—Rangoon * 235, the capital of Burmah, and, next to Calcutta, the largest port on the Bay of Bengal ; Mandalay 184, in Burmah ; Singapore 100, the chief town of the Straits Settlements ; Bang'kok 400, the capital of Siam, with great trade in rice, teak, &c. ; Pnompenh 50, the capital of Cambodia ; Saigon, in French Cochin

* The populations are in thousands.

China; Hué 30, the capital of Anam, strongly fortified; and Hanoi 150, on the Song-koi, the capital and chief port in Tong-king.

Natural Features, &c.—Long parallel chains of mountains, enclosing fruitful and well-watered valleys, are a distinguishing feature in the aspect of the country. The *climate* is salubrious, and of an agreeable temperature.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is generally fertile, and trees are abundant. The *animals* and agricultural *productions* are the same as those of Hindustan. This peninsula is rich in *minerals*, particularly gold, copper, iron, tin, and precious stones. The natives of Burmah excel in gilding, and in many of the oriental *manufactures*; and their buildings, it is said, and small craft are singularly elegant.

Religion.—St. Francis Xavier preached in this peninsula in 1548, and brought over many thousands to the Catholic faith. In a persecution, raised in 1713, against the Catholics of Tonquin, 150 churches were destroyed. The number of Catholics at present in the peninsula is supposed to be about 1,000,000. Buddhism is the prevailing religion.

Character, &c.—The inhabitants of Siam and Cochin-China are represented as courteous and affable, but indolent; and those of Malacca and of Burmah, as fierce, warlike, and enterprising.

CHINA.

Boundaries.—N., Chinese Turkestan; W., Turkestan and Ti'bet; S., the Malay Peninsula and the Chinese Sea; and E., the Pacific Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

Extent.—The length of Chi'na, from North to south, is 1,500 miles; and its breadth, from east to west, 1,300 miles. Area, 1,532,420 square miles. Population, 407 millions.

Divisions.—China is divided into 18 provinces.

Islands. — Hai'nan, on the S.; Formo'sa (Japanese), on the E.; and Macă'o, in the B. of Canton.

Rivers. — The Hoang-ho, or Yellow River, in the N.; the Yang-tse-kiang', or Son of the Sea, in the middle; and the Si-kiang', or River of Canton, in the S.

Chief Towns. — Pekin * 1,500, adorned with the imperial palace and gardens; Nankin' 270, the capital of the south; Canton' 880, the most commercial city in China; Foo-chow 624, great port for export of tea; Tien-tsin 750, on the Pei-ho, with Government granaries; Shanghai 620, greatest commercial centre in China; and Hong-Kong (30 sq. miles), belonging to Britain, possessing a splendid harbour; population, 221. Other Treaty Ports:—Hankau 850, Hangchau 800, Suchau 500, Chung-king 330, Ningpo 255, Chinkiang 160, Wuhu 103, Amoy 96, Wenchau 80.

Natural Features, &c. — China has few mountains, and is almost destitute of trees. The hills are cultivated in terraces to their summits; and even the beds of lakes and ponds are made to yield aquatic crops. Canals and rivers are numerous, and of considerable magnitude. The *climate* may, in general, be said to be salubrious, invigorating, and conducive to longevity.

Soil and Productions. — The *soil* is fertile, producing rice, cotton, the tea-plant, tallow-tree, and white mulberry. Its *mineral* productions are, gold, silver, coal in great abundance, copper, granite, and porphyry. Domestic *animals* are in small numbers, and wild animals are rare. Panthers, tigers, and wild asses are sometimes found. Porcelain, paper, silk, and cotton are the chief *manufactures*.

* The populations are in thousands.

Religion.—Although Christianity had been preached in China as early as the 7th century, yet when the Portuguese entered China, in 1557, no traces of Christianity were to be found there. In less than two centuries from that period, there were upwards of 300 churches and 300,000 Catholics in China. The Chinese are, for the most part, pagans of the religions of Confucius and Buddha. There are now one million of Catholics.

Character, &c.—The Chinese are about the middle size, and of a complexion approaching to yellow. They are mild, intelligent, and industrious; but vain, timid, and jealous of strangers. The *government* is despotic. All the offices of state are filled by *mandarins*.

The first railway was opened in 1876. In 1901 there were about 2,500 miles of railway opened for traffic, and about 14,000 miles of telegraph in operation.

TIBET, NEPAUL, AND BHUTAN.

Boundaries.—N., Chines'e Turkestan; W., Western Turkestan; S., Hindustan and the Further India; and E. China.

Extent, etc.: Tibet.—Length, E. to W., 1,500 miles; breadth, N. to S., 800 miles. Area, 463,200 sq. miles; population, 6,400,000. **Nepaul.**—Length, E. to W., 500 miles; breadth, N. to S., 150 miles. Area, 54,000 sq. miles; population, 4,000,000. **Bhutan.**—Length, E. to W., 150 miles; breath, N. to S., 90 miles. Area, 16,800; population unknown.

Divisions of Tibet.—Tibet Proper, Wei Kham, and Kuku Nor.

Mountains.—The Himalay'a Mountains,* in the S.; and the Kuen-lun Mountains, in the N.

* The Himalaya Mountains are the highest in the world, being 29,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Lakes.—L. Paltè, S. of Lhasa ; Terk'iri, in the N.W. ; and Mansarowar'a, near the sources of the Sūtley', Brahmaputra, and Indus.

Rivers.—The In'dus and the Sūtley', flowing W. ; and the Brahmaputra, flowing E.

Chief Towns.—**Lhasa**, the residence of the Grand Lama, in Tibet ; Katmandu 50, in Nepaul ; and Punakha, in Bhutan.

Natural Features, &c.—Tibet is a vast table-land, the highest in the world ; it is, moreover, distinguished as containing the sources of many of the great rivers of Asia. The climate is, for the most part, excessively cold and dry.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is rocky and barren, except in the valleys of Bhutan, where it is remarkably fertile, producing wheat, pease, barley, and fruits of the choicest flavour. The *animals* are sheep, goats, and herds of cattle, which are of a diminutive size, as are also the beasts of prey. Woollen cloths, and shawls made of the fine hair of the Tibetan goat, are the principal *manufactures*.

Religion.—The Grand Lama, Buddha, is the object of divine worship with the Tibetans. In Tibet, as in the countries adjacent, Catholic missionaries have laboured with an apostolic zeal, amidst indescribable dangers and difficulties, for the conversion of the unhappy natives.

Character, &c.—The Tibetans are robust, and of a brown complexion. Little can be said in favour of their moral or political character. Tibet is subject to the Emperor of China ; Nepaul and Bhutan are independent states between Hindustan and Tibet.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Boundaries.—N., Siberia ; W., Western Turkestan ; S., Tibet and China ; and E., the Pacific.

Extent.—The length of Chinese' Turkestan', from E. to W., is 3,000 miles ; and its breadth, from N. to S., is 1,000 miles. Population, about 12,280,000.

Divisions.—Manchu'ria, Mon'golia, Zunga'ria, and Eastern Turkestan.

Mountains.—The Altaian Mts., on the N. ; and the Tian-shan', in Mongolia.

Lakes.—Bal'kash, near Western Turkestan ; Koko-Nör', on the borders of China ; and Lob-Nör, on the great caravan route from Kashgar to China.

Rivers.—The Amûr', flowing into the Sea of Okhotsk' ; and the Yarkand', into Lob-Nör.

Chief Towns.—Yarkand' and Kash'gar, in E. Turkestan ; Saghalien (-leen)', on the Amur ; Mûkden in Manchuria ; Guinnack', near the Desert of Gobi.

Natural Features, &c.—This country has the appearance of an elevated plain, supported by mountains. The *climate* in winter is excessively severe.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* consists of a blackish kind of sand. In Kotun and other parts it is fertile, yielding the vine, mulberry, and other productions of the most temperate climate. The *animals* are, immense flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of cattle.

Religion.—The religion of this part of Asia is called *Sham-anism*, and includes the worship of the Grand Lama and the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. The severe persecutions of the faithful in China, have from time to time, driven several zealous missionaries and converts into Turkestan, by whose instructions and example many have been converted to Christianity.

Character, &c.—In their domestic life and intercourse with each other, the Turkomans are represented as possessing the simplicity and virtues of the pastoral age; among which courtesy and hospitality to strangers are conspicuous. The *government* is conducted by native princes, tributary to Russia or China.

COREA.

Boundaries.—N., Manchu'ria ; W., the Yellow Sea ; S., the Corea Str. ; and E., the Sea of Japan.

Extent.—Length, N. to S., 630 miles ; average breadth, E. to W., 160 miles. Area, 82,000 sq. miles. Population, 10,000,000.

Divisions.—Corea is divided into 13 Provinces.

Chief Towns.—Seoul* 197, the capital, near the west coast ; and Ping-Yang, 40. There are eight treaty ports.

Corea acknowledged the suzerainty of China until after the China-Japanese war in 1894. It is now completely independent. The King assumed the title of Emperor in 1897.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.†

Boundaries.—N., the Arctic Ocean ; W., European Russia ; S., Turkey in Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, Eastern Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria ; and E., the Pacific.

Extent.—The length from E. to W. is 4,480 miles ; breadth, N. to S., 1,800 miles. Area, 6,565,000 square miles. Population, 23,000,000.

Divisions.—Caucasia,‡ Transcaucasia, The

* The populations are in thousands.

† The entire Russian Empire is estimated at 8,660,000 square miles with a population of 129,000,000 in 1897.

‡ The isthmus between the Black and Caspian Seas, or the Caucasian Provinces, is now divided into two governments of the Russian Empire : one north of Mount Caucasus, the other to the south of it. The former, including Circas'sia, is called *Cau'casus*, and is properly situated in Europe ; the latter is comprehended under the general name of *Georgia*.

Steppes, Turkestan, Western and Eastern Siberia, The Amur Region, and Saghalien.

Island.—Saghalien, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Mountains.—The U'ral Mountains, between Siberia and Europe; Mount Cau'casus, between the Black and Caspian Seas; and the Altai'an Mountains, south of Siberia.

Capes.—Cape Sēv'ero, in the north; East Cape, at Behring's Straits; and Cape Lopat'ka, in the south of Kamchat'ka.

Lakes.—Lake Erivan in Caucasia; the Caspian Sea, W. of Turkestan; the Sea of Aral and Lake Balkash in Turkestan; and Lakes Tchan'y and Baikal' in Siberia.

Rivers.—The Aras, Kûr, and Ural, flowing into the Caspian Sea; the Sir Daria and Amu Daria, into the Sea of Aral; the O'bi, Yenesei', and Le'na, into the Arctic Ocean.

Chief Towns.—Tiflis * 161, Baku 112, and Yekaterinodar 66, in Caucasia; Tashkend 156, Kokand 82, Namangan 62, and Samarkand 55, in Turkestan; Uralsk 47, in the Steppes; Yekaterinburg 55, Tomsk 52, Irkutsk 51, Omsk 37, Tyumen 30, Burnaul 29, and Vladivostok 29, in Siberia.

Natural Features, &c.—Siberia consists chiefly of barren plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and traversed by many great rivers; which, under vast tracts of ice, flow unperceived into the Arctic Ocean. The *climate* is very cold, particularly in the north, where the mercury remains frozen for months together.

* The populations are in thousands.

map.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* in the south is fertile; and yields most of the European grains. The *minerals* are, platinum, gold, silver, copper, iron, and a great variety of gems. The *animals* are, the rein-deer, wild sheep, the sable, and beaver. The *manufactures* are few; the principal is that of leather.

Religion.—Christians are numerous, especially in the Caucasian provinces. Many of the tribes of Asiatic Russia are Muslims. The tribes inhabiting the south differ little in religion from those of Chinese Turkestan.

Character, &c.—The Georgians, as well as their neighbours, the Circassians, are remarkable for beauty and elegance of person. The Samoi'edes are of an olive complexion, and are generally from four to five feet in height. The men are employed in hunting, while the women perform all the agricultural and domestic labours. The *Government* of all the Russias is despotic. At a distance from the capital, tribute is the chief mark of subjection.

JAPAN.

Extent.—The Empire of Japan lies to the east of Asia; its length is about 1,000 miles, and its breadth varies from 50 to 200 miles. Area, 161,000 sq. miles; population, 48 millions (including Formosa, 13,460 sq. miles; population, 2,871,000).

Divisions.—Japan consists chiefly of the islands Yezo, Niphon, Sikok, and Kiusiu; also Formosa, the Liu-kuu Islands, and the Kurile Is.

Chief Towns.—Tokyo or Yedo* 1,440, the residence of the Mikado; Osaka 821, called the Japanese Venice; Kioto 353, the chief literary centre of Japan; Nagoya 244, great trade and manufactures; Kobé 216, important tea trade; Yokahama 194, great port and chief place of resi-

* The populations are in thousands.

dence for foreign merchants ; and Hiroshima 122, an important port—all in Nipon ; Nagasaki 108, Fukuoka 66, Kamamoto 62, and Kagoshima 54, large ports in Kiusiu ; Tokusima 62, in Sikok ; and Hokodate 78 and Otaru 57, the chief cities of Yezo. Other large towns :—Kanazawa 84, Sendai 83, Wakayama 64, Toyama 60, Okayama 58, Niigata 53, Sakai 50, Fukui 44, Shidzuoka 42.

Natural Features, &c.—The Islands are covered with mountains, many of which are volcanic, and many covered with perpetual snow ; but present (owing to the industry of the people) one universal scene of verdure and luxuriant vegetation. The *climate* is variable, but salubrious.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is rather barren ; but being skilfully cultivated, yields rice, the vine, tea-plant, sugar-cane, mulberry, and cotton shrubs. Few countries are richer in *minerals*, particularly in gold. The *manufactures* are chiefly, arms, lacquered and Japanese wares, silk and cotton textiles, porcelain, matches, straw plait, copper manufactures, mats, and paper. In 1902-3, the value of the imports was £29,080,000, exports £26,785,500, revenue £29,399,000, expenditure £28,923,000, debt £56,962,000, railways 4,367 miles. (Formosa is not included).

Religion.—In 1549, nearly a century after the discovery of Japan by the Portuguese, St. Francis Xavier landed on its shores. He baptized great numbers, and drew whole provinces to the faith. In 1597, owing to the calumnies of Dutch merchants, desirous of monopolizing the trade of the country, 26 martyrs suffered ; and all the missionaries, with the exception of 28, were banished. A series of persecutions followed, in which it is stated that no less than 1,200,000 Catholics suffered death for their faith. Catholics are still numerous in Japan. The prevailing religion is Buddhism.

Character, &c.—The Japanese are active and dexterous, and of a hardy constitution. Their yellow complexion sometimes inclines to brown, or passes into pale white. Their language is peculiar, but analogous to the Chinese and other oriental tongues ; and their manners are, in many respects, diametrically opposite to those of Europeans, the Turks, in some cases, excepted. Our common drinks are cold, and those of the

Japanese are hot ; we uncover our head out of respect, and they the feet ; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black ; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right. Intercourse with strangers is modifying many of these peculiarities. The *government* is now organised partly on a European basis ; the Mikad'o is an absolute monarch only in theory.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Boundaries.—N., the Arafu'ra Sea and Tor'res Str. ; W., the Indian Ocean ; S., the Southern Ocean ; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

Situation.—Australia is situated between 11° and 39° S. latitude ; and between 113° and 154° E. long.

Extent.—The length of Australia, from east to W., is 2,400 miles ; its breadth, from N. to S., 2,000 miles. Area, including Tasmania, 2,973,000 square miles. Coast line, over 8,000 miles. Population in 1901, not including aborigines (200,000), nearly 3,768,000.

Dalgety, on the Snowy R., 296 miles S. of Sydney, in Wellesley Co., N. S. Wales, has been selected as the capital of the Commonwealth.

Divisions.—The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the following colonies :—

Colonies	Area sq. miles	Population	Capital	Population†
1 VICTORIA	87,890	1,201,000*	Melbourne	496,000
2 NEW SOUTH WALES	310,700	1,355,000*	Sydney	482,000
3 QUEENSLAND	668,500	503,000	Brisbane	123,000‡
4 SOUTH AUSTRALIA	903,690	363,000*	Adelaide	166,000
5 WEST AUSTRALIA	975,920	230,000	Perth	44,000
6 TASMANIA	26,215	173,000	Hobart	35,000

* Including aborigines. † Including suburbs. ‡ Within a 10 mile radius

Islands.—Well'esley, and Groote (*gro'-tay*) Is., in the G. of Carpenta'ria; Melville and Bath'urst Is., N. of North Australia; Kangaroo I., S. of South Australia; Tasmania, with King's I. and the Furneaux (-*nose*) Is., S. of Victoria; and Sandy Island, E. of Queensland.

Capes.—Capes York, Arn'hem, and Van Diemen, on the north; North-west Cape, Steep Point, C. Naturaliste, and C. Leeuwin (*lai'-vin*), on the W.; C. Spencer, C. Otway, and Wilson's Promontory, on the S.; C. Howe and Sandy Point, on the E.

Mountains.—The Northern Dividing Range, in Queensland; the Liverpool Range and Blue Mountains, in New South Wales; the Australian Alps, in New South Wales and Victoria; the Flinders Range, in South Australia; and the Darling Range, in West Australia.

Lakes.—Lakes Gairdner, Torrens, Eyre (*ire*), and Frome, in South Australia; Lakes Tyrrell, Hindmarsh, and Korang'amite, in Victoria; and George, in N. S. Wales.

Gulfs and Bays.—The G. of Carpentaria, Van Diemen's G., and Cambridge G., on the N.; the Great Australian Bight, Spencer G., the G. of St. Vincent, and Port Philip B., on the S.; and Moreton, Hervey (*har'-*), Halifax, and Princess Charlotte (*shar'-lot*) Bays on the E.

Straits.—Torres Str., between New Guinea and Australia; and Bass Str., between Victoria and Tasmania.

Rivers.—The Murray, rising in the Australian Alps, and flowing into the Southern Ocean; tributaries:—the Darling, Mur'rumbid'gee, Goulburn, and Ovens. The Snowy River, rising in the Australian Alps, and flowing into the Pacific Ocean. The Hunter and Hawkesbury, in N. S. Wales; and the Brisbane, Fitzroy, and Burdekin, in Queensland, all flowing into the Pacific Ocean. In North Australia, the Roper, flowing into the G. of Carpentaria, and the Victoria, into Queen's Channel. The Swan River and Mur'chison (-kis-), in West Australia, flowing into the Indian Ocean.

Climate, Soil, and Productions, will be treated of under the heads of the respective divisions of Australia.

Religion.—Little is known as certain of the religion of the aboriginal tribes. Some assert that they believe in a Supreme Being and a future state; while others maintain that they have no knowledge of either. There is a Catholic mission for aborigines in West Australia, conducted by the Benedictines, who are doing much for the temporal and eternal welfare of these poor savages. Different Protestant missions have been established among the natives. There is no state religion in any of the Colonies. Catholicity is making rapid progress. The glory of propagating the faith here, as in the United States of America, is due chiefly to the faithful Irish race, of whom there are nearly half a million in this quarter of the globe. There are in Australasia five archbishoprics, seventeen bishoprics, and a large number of priests and religious houses.

Government.—The legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies, is vested in the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, the King being represented by a Governor-General. This arrangement came into force on January 1st, 1901.

Inhabitants.—The aboriginal natives are fast dying out. By some they are estimated at 200,000, by others at a much lower figure. In Tasmania they are now extinct; the last, a woman, died in 1876. The characteristics of this race are,

large head, black, curly hair, small extremities, chocolate-coloured skin, high cheek-bones, and flat nose. The colonists are chiefly English, Irish, and Scotch, with some Germans and Chinese. Most of the Chinese are employed on the gold-diggings.

Animals.—Australia has few native animals that are useful to man. The kangaroo is the largest of its quadrupeds. The chief beasts of prey are the dingo, or native dog, the tiger-wolf, and the Tasmanian devil. The last two are confined to Tasmania. The most remarkable of its other quadrupeds are, the wombat, the koala, or native bear, the potoroo, or kangaroo-rat, the opossum, bandicoot, native cat, and duck-billed platypus.

The birds of Australia include some rare and singular species, such as the emu, black swan, cockatoo, and lyrebird, and a great variety of parrots. Amongst its reptiles may be mentioned alligators, turtles, and several species of venomous snakes. Fish abound along the coasts. Insects are numerous, and scorpions and centipedes attain a considerable size.

History.—Australia is said to have been first discovered by the Portuguese. In 1606, the Spanish navigator, Torres, sighted the land and passed through the strait which now bears his name. The same year a party of Dutchmen also sighted the Australian coast. Other Dutch navigators succeeded in exploring considerable portions of its southern and western shores. Tasman discovered Tasmania in 1642. Captain William Dampier, in 1686 and 1699, explored the north-west coast. In 1770, Captain Cook surveyed the whole east coast from Cape Howe to Cape York. An English penal settlement was formed at Botany Bay in 1788; but after a short time it was removed to Sydney. Tasmania was colonised in 1803; West Australia in 1829; and South Australia in 1836. Victoria was separated from New South Wales in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Three different settlements were formed in North Australia between the year 1824 and 1838, but all were abandoned after a trial of some years. The construction, in 1871-2, of the overland telegraph, as also the recent discovery of gold in North Australia, have caused many persons to proceed thither; and a settlement has been formed there which seems likely to be permanent.

Explorations of the Interior.—In 1813, Mr. Evans travelled across the Blue Mountains to a distance of 300 miles from Sydney. Messrs. Hovell and Hume, in 1824-5, explored from the junction of the Yass and Murrumbidgee to the

shores of Port Philip. Mr. Cunningham, in 1827, discovered the Darling Downs, and Mr. Sturt, in 1828, the Darling River. Sir Thomas Mitchell, in 1832-6, surveyed the Darling and its tributaries, and explored part of Victoria. In 1840, Mr. Eyre explored from Adelaide to King George's Sound. Dr. Leichhardt, in 1844, travelled from Brisbane to Port Essington, along the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. In 1847, he again set out with the intention of crossing from Moreton Bay to Swan River; but he was never after heard of. Captain Sturt, in 1844-5-6, discovered the Stony Desert; and penetrated from Adelaide to within 150 miles of the centre of the continent. In 1846 Sir Thomas Mitchell traced the course of the Barcoo River for 150 miles. A surveying party, under Mr. Kennedy, was sent, in 1847, to explore that part of Australia lying between Rockingham Bay and Cape York; but they all perished except one man, an aboriginal. In 1855-6, Mr. Gregory explored the Victoria River to its mouth, in Cambridge Gulf. Mr. Stuart, in 1858-9, explored an extensive tract to the west and north-west of the settled districts of South Australia; and in 1861-2, crossed the continent from Adelaide to Van Diemen's Gulf. In 1860-1, Messrs. Burke and Wills crossed from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria; but perished of fatigue and starvation on the return journey. Mr. M'Kinlay, in 1861-2, partly in search of Burke, crossed from Adelaide to the G. of Carpentaria; and Mr. Walker, in 1861, and Mr. Landsborough, in 1862, made successful explorations in the north-west of Queensland. In 1873, Major Warburton, after much suffering, succeeded in crossing from the M'Donnell Ranges to the coast of West Australia, north of Nicholas Bay. In the same year, Mr. Goos attempted to travel from the Overland Telegraph Line to Perth; but after penetrating 600 miles westward, was obliged to return. In 1847, Mr. Ross made an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate from the Overland Telegraph Line to Perth; but in 1875, Mr. Forrest succeeded in crossing from West Australia to the Overland Telegraph Line. In 1878, Mr. Sergison, explored much of the Northern territory; and in 1879, Mr. Forrest and party discovered in the west and north-west 25 millions of acres of pastoral land well watered

VICTORIA.

Boundaries.—N., New South Wales; W., South Australia; S., the Southern Ocean and Bass Str.; and E., the Pacific Ocean and New South Wales.

Situation.—Between 34° and 39° S. latitude; and between 141° and 150° E. longitude.

Extent.—Length from E. to W., 500 miles; breadth from N. to S., 300 miles. Area, 87,890 sq. miles. Coast line, 600 miles. Population, 1,201,000.

Divisions.—Victoria is divided into 37 counties,* whose areas vary from 920 to 5,933 sq. miles, and 4 districts: Gippsland, Murray, Loddon and Wimmera.

Islands.—Gabo I. south-west of C. Howe; Snake I., at the entrance of Corner Inlet; and Philip and French Is., in Western Port.

Capes.—Capes Bridgewater and Nelson, in Normanby; C. Otway, in Polwarth; Points Lonsdale, and Nepean, at the entrance of Port Philip Bay; and C. Liptrap and Wilson's Promontory, in Buln-Buln.

Mountains.—The Australian Alps, Benambra and Bogong Ranges and Baw-Baw Mts., in the E.; the Dividing Range, in the centre, running E. and W.; and the Pyrenees, Grampians, and Victoria Range, in the W.

Bays.—Discovery, Bridgewater, and Portland Bays, in Normanby; Port Philip B., between Grant

* *North-Eastern counties.*—Anglesey, Delatite, Moira, Bogong, and Benambra.

South-Eastern counties—Evelyn, Mornington, Buln-Buln, Tanjil, Wonnangatta, Dargo, Tambo, and Croajingolong.

Central counties.—Gunbower, Bendigo, Rodney, Dalhousie, Talbot, Bourke, Grant, Grenville, and Polwarth.

North-Western counties.—Gladstone, Kara-Kara, Tatchera Karkarooc, Borung, Lowan, Weeah, and Millewa.

South-Western counties.—Ripon, Hampden, Heytesbury, Villiers, Normanby, Dundas, and Follett.

and Mornington ; Western Port, in Mornington ; and Corner Inlet, in Buln-Buln.

Lakes.—L. Tyrrell, in Karkarooc ; L. Hindmarsh, in Lowan ; L. Burrumbeet, in Ripon ; L. Korangamite, between Hampden and Grenville ; L. Colac, in Polwarth ; and Lakes Wellington, Victoria, and King, S.E. of Tanjil.

Rivers.—The Wimmera, flowing into L. Hindmarsh ; the Loddon, Campaspe, Goulbourn, Ovens, and Mitta Mitta, into the Murray ; the Snowy River, into the Pacific Ocean ; the Mitchell, into L. King ; the Thompson and Latrobe, into L. Wellington ; the Yarra, into Port Philip B ; and the Hopkins and Glenelg, into the Southern Ocean.

Chief Towns.—**Melbourne**,* the capital, near the mouth of the Yarra, having an extensive import and export trade. Population, with suburbs, in 1901, 496,000.

Ballarat, the second city in the colony and capital of the most important gold-field in Victoria.

* Melbourne was founded in 1837, and named after Lord Melbourne, then British prime minister. The principal streets are 99 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. Among its public buildings may be mentioned the Post Office, Town Hall, Treasury, Parliament House, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Public Library, University, Government House, and Benevolent and Lunatic Asylums. There is a plentiful supply of water brought from the Yan Yean Reservoir, 23 miles from the city. This reservoir covers 1,300 acres, is nine miles in circumference, 25 feet deep, and capable of holding 6,500,000,000 gallons. The water-works cost £665,000. Melbourne contains numerous parks and public gardens, which contribute much to the health and beauty of the city. Its suburbs are : Collingwood, Richmond, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Kew, Prahran, St. Kilda, Brighton, South Melbourne, Williamstown, Footscray, Hotham, Essendon and Flemington, Brunswick and Northcote.

is situated $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of Melbourne. Population, 49,400.*

Bendigo or Sandhurst, the centre of one of the most extensive gold-fields of the colony, is 100 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Population, 42,000.†

Geelong, on Corio Bay, 45 miles S.W. of Melbourne. Population, 25,000.‡

Castlemaine, the centre of a large gold-mining district, is 78 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Population, 7,900.§

Clunes, an important town, 120 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Population, 6,068.

Stawell, or Pleasant Creek, the largest town on the western gold-fields, 177 miles from Melbourne. Population, 5,320.

Daylesford, 76 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Population, 4,696.

Warnambool, an important port in the west, is 166 miles from Melbourne. Population, 6,400.

Beechworth, the capital of the Ovens gold-field, is 185 miles N.E. from Melbourne. Population, 3,167.

Ararat, the centre of the western gold-fields, is 131 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Population, 4,000.

Hamilton, 197 miles west of Melbourne, in the west, the centre of a large squatting district. Population, 2,392.

* Viz., Ballarat (city), Ballarat East, and Sebastopol.

† Viz., Bendigo (city), and Eaglehawk.

‡ Geelong (town), Newtown and Chilwell, South Barwon.

§ Viz., Castlemaine (borough), and Chewton.

Sale, the chief town of Gippsland,* is 127 miles E.S.E. from Melbourne. Population, 3,480.

Natural Features.—A great part of the east of Victoria being occupied by the Australian Alps and their numerous branches, is very rugged and sterile. On the summits of many of these the snow lies during the greater part of the year. The central portion of the colony consists of hills and mountain ranges of moderate height. On each side of this hilly district there are extensive plains, which are for the most part entirely destitute of trees. The mountains and hills are generally timbered. The country is deficient in permanent springs and water-courses. The rivers in summer are generally reduced to small streams, and many of the lakes become dry or salt.

Climate.—The *climate* is warm, but dry and healthy, and, on the whole, agreeable, although subject to frequent and sudden changes. The mean temperature of Melbourne is $57\frac{1}{2}$ $^{\circ}$. The ordinary summer heat is from 65° to 80° with an occasional advance to 100° , and sometimes even to 110° during hot winds. The ordinary winter temperature is from 45° to 60° .

Soil and Productions.—A great portion of the colony consists of large tracts of great fertility, which are well suited for cultivation. The chief crops cultivated are, wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. The vine is grown in all parts of the colony, and wine-making is general. Immense numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses are reared, and large quantities of wool annually produced. Gold is the chief mineral. Of gold

* The S.E. portion of the colony is called Gippsland. It has N. S. Wales on the E., the Australian Alps and Barkly ranges on the N., and the counties of Evelyn and Mornington on the W.

The other towns of note are: Kororoit and Port Fairy, both in Villiers County; Portland, in Normanby; Camperdown, in Hampden; Colac, in Polwarth; St. Arnaud, in Kara Kara; in Gladstone County are, Dunolly, Tarnagulla, Inglewood and Berlin; in Talbot County are, Maryborough, Amherst, Cragie, Creswick, Maldon, and Guildford; in Grenville County are Smythesdale, Scarsdale, and Carngham; Buninyong and Steiglitz, both in Grant County; Taradale and Malmesbury, both in Talbot; and in Dalhousie County are Kyneton, Woodend, Kilmore, and Heathcote; Graytown in Rodney County; Echuca, on the Murray River Railway; Wangaratta, west of Beechworth; El Dorado, south-west of Beechworth; Chiltern, north-west of Beechworth; Alexandra, in Anglesey County; Woodspoint, in the south-west of Wonnangatta County; and Walhalla in Tanjil county.

822,424 ozs. was raised in this colony during the year 1903, and valued at £3,259,482. Silver, copper, antimony, tin, and coal, are also found.

Imports and Exports.—The chief imports are; British manufactures, gold, grain, tea, spirits, timber, tobacco, wine, and live stock. Total value of imports in 1902, £18,270,245. The exports consist chiefly of gold, wool, tallow, leather, and provisions. Total value of exports in 1902, £18,210,523. There were 3,286 miles of railway in 1902.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue for 1901-2 was £6,997,792; expenditure, £7,398,832. Public debt in 1902, £50,408,957.

Religion.—The great majority of the colonists are Christians. The Chinese, who number about 9,000, are, for the most part, pagans. The members of the Church of England are over 36 per cent., the Presbyterians about 16 per cent., and the Wesleyans 15 per cent. of the population. Catholicity is making steady progress. In 1901, the number of Catholics was 264,000, or 22 per cent. of the whole population. Melbourne was made a bishopric in 1848; and an archbishopric in 1874. There are three other bishoprics in the colony. St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, who also have charge of a large suburban mission. The Christian Brothers have several colleges, orphanages, and primary schools in the colony. There are in Victoria one archbishop, three bishops, and many priests and religious houses.

History.—Port Philip Bay was discovered by Lieutenant Murray in 1802. In the following year, some soldiers and free selectors, with a number of convicts, were despatched from Sydney for the purpose of forming a settlement on its shores; but the place being considered unsuitable, they removed to Tasmania. In 1834, a whaling establishment was formed at Portland by the Messrs. Henty of Launceston. This was the first permanent settlement in Victoria. In the following year (1835), a small party under Batman established themselves on the western shore of Port Philip, about fifteen miles inside the Heads. Later in the same year, another, headed by Falkner, ascended the Yarra, and settled upon the site of the present capital, Melbourne. In April, 1837, the population amounted to 450 persons; but in 1850 it had increased to 70,000 souls. While part of N. S. Wales, Victoria was called the Port Philip District. The separation of the two colonies took place on the 1st July, 1851, when Victoria received the name it now bears. In August

1851, gold was found at Anderson's Creek, being the first discovered in the colony; and in September, the same year, the Ballarat gold-field was discovered. The advance of the colony for several years after the discovery of the gold-fields has scarcely ever been paralleled.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Boundaries.—N., Queensland; W., South Australia; S., Victoria; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

Situation.—Between $28^{\circ} 8'$ and $37^{\circ} 30'$ S. latitude, and between 141° and $153^{\circ} 32'$ E. longitude.

Extent.—Length, from E. to W., 760 miles; breadth, from N. to S., 625 miles. Area, 310,700 sq. miles. Coast line, 800 miles. Population, 1,355,000.

Divisions.—New South Wales comprises 141 counties, or thirteen pastoral districts.

Capes.—C. Howe, Green Point, St. George Head, Sugarloaf Point, Smoky C., C. Byron, and Point Danger.

Mountains.—Grey and Stanley Ranges, in the W., near the boundary of South Australia; the Great Dividing Range, in the E., running parallel with the coast, and comprising the New England and Liverpool Ranges, in the N., the Blue Mountains in the middle, and the Australian Alps in the S.

Lakes.—L. Illawarra, on the coast, S. of Sydney; L. George, W. of Jervis B.; L. Victoria, near the junction of the Darling and Murray; and L. Cawndilla, W. of the Lower Darling.

Bays.—Shoal B., Port Stephens, Port Hunter, Broken B., Port Jackson, Botany B., Jervis B., and Twofold B.

Rivers.—The Richmond, Clarence, M'Leay, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven, flowing into the Pacific; the Murray rising in the Australian Alps, and separating N. S. Wales from Victoria; the Mur'rumbid'gee and Darling, flowing into the Murray; and the Lachlan, into the Murrumbidgee.

Chief Towns.—**Sydney**,* the capital, beautifully situated on Port Jackson,† with an extensive trade. Population, with suburbs, 482,000.

Broken Hill, in the centre of the Barrier Ranges silver mining district, 809 miles N.W. of Sydney. Population about 27,500.

Newcastle, 102 miles by rail N. of Sydney, at the mouth of the Hunter, the emporium of the coal trade. Population, 13,000.

Maitland, 116 miles N. of Sydney, on the Hunter, the centre of an agricultural and coal-mining district. Population, 10,100.

* Sydney was founded on the 26th January, 1788. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow and irregular; but in the newer portions they are well laid out. The city, being built almost entirely of white stone, presents a cheerful and imposing aspect. It is supplied with water by a tunnelled aqueduct. Its principal public buildings are: Government House, Parliament House, Mint, Observatory, &c.

† Port Jackson is one of the finest harbours in the world. It is about 20 miles in length, and capable of admitting vessels of the largest size. Its bold and rocky shores present a succession of picturesque and beautiful landscapes. Sydney is situated at a distance of about 8 miles from its entrance. The whole circumference of the bay round which the city is built forms a series of natural wharves, where large vessels can be moored quite close to the shore.

Parramatta, at the head of Port Jackson, 14 miles from Sydney, noted for its orange groves and woollen manufactures. Population, 12,560.

Goulburn, surrounded by fertile plains, 134 miles S.W. of Sydney. Population, 10,610.

Bathurst, situated 2,333 feet above the level of the sea, 144 miles by rail W. of Sydney, the centre of an agricultural, pastoral, and gold-mining district. Population, 9,220.

Other principal towns: Grafton, on the Clarence, the chief port of the north, pop. 6,000; Armidale, south-west of Grafton, the chief town of New England; Tamworth, 280 miles north of Sydney, pop. 5,800; Singleton, on the Hunter, west of Maitland; Morpeth, on the Hunter, 3 miles east of Maitland; Muswellbrook, 28 miles north of Singleton; Mudgee, north of Bathurst; Wickham, 7,750, and Hamilton, 6,120, (suburbs of Newcastle); Tamworth, 5,800, 251 miles N. of Sydney; Albury, 5,820, on the Murray, 190 miles N.E. of Melbourne; Lithgow, 5,270, 96 miles W. of Sydney; Wagga Wagga, 5,110, in Co. Wynyard; Granville, 5,100, 13 miles W. of Sydney; Orange, pop. 6,400, north-west of Bathurst; Grenfell, south-west of Bathurst; Windsor, 34 miles north-west of Sydney; Richmond, 1 miles west of Windsor; Liverpool, 22 miles south of Sydney; Wollongong, on the coast 48 miles south of Sydney; Braidwood, south-east of Lake George, the chief town of the southern gold-fields; Yass, on the tributary of the Murrumbidgee; Deniliquin on the Wakool or Edward, the capital of Riverina; and Burke, the chief town of the Western District.

Natural Features.—The Great Dividing Range crosses the country from N. to S., at a distance of from 50 to 150 miles from the coast, attaining its highest elevation in Mount Kosciusko (7,308 ft.). This range divides the colony into two slopes, with two distinct water systems. Between the mountains and the sea the land is generally undulating, and intersected by numerous streams, many of which are navigable in their lower course for sea-going steamers. On its western or inland side the country extends to the interior in considerable table-lands, gradually sinking towards the W., and again rising in lofty ranges still further inland. All the rivers which rise to the W. of the water-shed empty their waters into the sea by one channel—the Murray. In the S.E. extremity of the colony are the Manaroo plains, a considerable table-land, having an elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

Climate.—In the N. the climate is tropical, the summer heat occasionally rising to 120° Fahrenheit. Towards the S. it is more temperate. At Sydney the mean annual temperature is 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. The mean summer heat is 80°; but it is much modified on the coast by refreshing sea-breezes. Spring and autumn are brief, but well defined; and the winter is of a bracing coolness; the evenings and mornings are chilly, and the nights cold. Weeks of severe frost are sometimes experienced on the high table-lands. The mean annual rainfall is about 50 inches. Sometimes the rain descends in torrents, causing the rivers to rise to an extraordinary height; while at others, it almost entirely fails for two or three years in succession.

Soil and Productions.—In many parts the soil is of great fertility and well suited for agriculture; while in other places it is fit only for pasture. Immense tracts of fine arable land occur in the S.W. interior. In the S.E. coast districts the soil is celebrated for its richness and fertility. The colony produces gold, silver, coal, iron, tin, copper, kerosine, tobacco, and cotton. In the N., the cedar and rose-wood trees are indigenous, and the cotton and tobacco plants, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, bananas, guavas, and other tropical fruits, are grown. In the S., all the fruits and grain products of Europe are produced in perfection. The principal crops cultivated are, wheat, maize, oats, and potatoes. Vines are also extensively grown: 806,140 gallons of wine were produced in 1903. The staple produce of the colony is wool, of which there was exported, in 1902, to the value of £7,681,421.

Minerals.—The chief minerals are, coal, tin, and gold.* Coal is found in great abundance, especially in the basin of the Hunter, and large quantities are exported to the other Australian colonies, to California, India, and China. The other minerals are, iron, copper, lead, and kerosene shale.

Imports and Exports.—The chief imports are:—British manufactures, tea, sugar, spirits, wine, tobacco, and bread-stuffs. Total value of imports in 1902, £25,974,210. The chief exports are, wool, gold, cotton, tallow, hides, grain,

* The quantity of gold produced in 1902 was 404,005 ozs. valued at £1,422,134. In 1902, 1,067,224 ozs. of silver, and 381,059 tons of silver-lead ore were raised. value for £105,360, and £1,334,819 respectively. The value of copper was £307,806. In the same year there were coal mines worked, from which were obtained 5,942,011 tons of coal, valued at £2,206,598. The total value of the tin raised since the mines were opened in 1872, was £6,661,399.

provisions, and timber. Total value of exports in 1902, £23,544,051. Railways, 3,107 miles.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The net revenue for 1902 was £11,087,356; expenditure, £11,020,105. Public debt in 1902, £71,592,485.

Religion.—The number of Catholics in New South Wales, in 1901, was 347,286, 26 per cent. of the whole population. The rest of the colonists are, for the most part, Protestants of different denominations, principally Episcopalians, 46 per cent.; Presbyterians, 18 per cent.; and Wesleyans, 10 per cent. The Chinese, who numbered 10,219 are mostly pagans. Sydney was made a bishopric in 1834 (it is now an arch-bishopric). There are in New South Wales, one archbishop, seven bishops, and over 300 priests and many Catholic colleges and religious houses.

History.—N. S. Wales had its origin in a penal establishment, formed at Port Jackson, in 1788, by the British Government. The place selected for the settlement was Botany Bay; but being found unsuitable, it was, after a short time, removed to Sydney. The first Governor was Captain Arthur Phillips. The colony originally comprised all the Australian settlements east of the 135th meridian; but the formation, successively, of the separate colonies of South Australia (1836), Victoria (1851), and Queensland (1859), has reduced it to its present dimensions. Transportation to N. S. Wales ceased in 1840. In 1842, the cities of Sydney and Melbourne were incorporated; and in 1843, the Constitutional Act, creating a partly non-elective Legislative Council was received. In February, 1851, the first gold was discovered near Bathurst; and in 1854, during the Administration of Governor Fitzroy, the new Constitution Act received the royal assent.

QUEENSLAND.

Boundaries.—N., Torres Str. and the G. of Carpentaria; W., North Australia and South Australia; S., South Australia and N. S. Wales; and E., the Pacific.

Situation.—Between 10° 40' and 29° S. latitude; and between 138° and 155½° E. longitude.

Extent.—Length, from N. to S., 1,300 miles; breadth, from E. to W., 800 miles. Area, 668,500 sq. miles. Coast-line, 2,250 miles. Population, 503,000.*

Divisions.—The more settled portion of Queensland is divided into 30 boroughs, 6 shires, and 120 divisions.

Islands.—Moreton, Stradbroke, and Bribie Is., in Moreton Bay; Great Sandy I., E. of Hervey Bay; Curtis I., S. of Keppel Bay; Townsend I., in Shoalwater Bay; Long I., in Broad Sound; the Cumberland Is., N. of C. Palmerston; Hinchinbrook I., in Rockingham Bay; Mulgrave, Banks, and Prince of Wales Is., in Torres Str.; and Wellesley Is., in the G. of Carpentaria.

Capes.—C. York, on the N.; Capes Melville, Flattery, Bowling-green, Palmerston, Townsend, Capricorn, Sandy, Moreton, and Danger-Point, on the E.

Mountains.—The Dividing Range, running N. and S., and comprising the M'Pherson (*far'*), Dawes, Denham, Expedition, Peak, and Gilbert Ranges.

Bays.—The G. of Carpentaria, on the N.; Princess Charlotte, Rockingham, and Halifax Bays, Broad Sound, Shoalwater, Keppel, Hervey, and Moreton Bays, on the E.

Straits.—Torres Str., between New Guinea and Australia; and Endeavour Str., between Prince of Wales I. and C. York Peninsula.

* Including 6,670 aborigines, 9,327 Polynesians, 9,313 Chinese. There are besides, about 14,000 aborigines not included.

Rivers.—The Logan and Brisbane, flowing into Moreton B.; the Mary, into Wide B.; the Burnett, into Hervey B.; the Fitzroy, with its tributaries, the Dawson and Mackenzie, into Keppel B.; the Burdekin, into Upstart Bay; and the Mitchell, Gilbert, Flinders, and Albert, into the G. of Carpentaria.

Chief Towns.—**Brisbane**, the capital, on the River Brisbane, 25 miles from its mouth and 640 from Sydney. Population, within a 10-mile radius, 123,000.

Charters Towers, 82 miles by rail from Townsville, largest gold fields in the colony. Population, 21,000.

Rockhampton, 400 miles N.W. of Brisbane, an important and rapidly-increasing port, on the Fitzroy, 40 miles from its mouth. Population, 19,700.

Townsville, the chief city of N. Queensland, an important port on Halifax Bay. Population, 15,500.

Ipswich, on the Bremer, 25 miles W. from Brisbane. Population, 15,250.

Toowoomba, the centre of a large agricultural and squatting district, 102 miles W. of Brisbane. Population, 14,100.

Gympie, in Wide B., 114 by rail N. of Brisbane, large gold mines. Population, 14,430.

Maryborough, on the Mary, 200 miles north of Brisbane, has fine agricultural land in its vicinity. Population, 12,900.

Warwick, on the Condamine, near the borders of

N. S. Wales, and 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, 100 miles S.W. of Brisbane. Population, 4,055.

Other towns:—Mt. Morgan, Bundaberg, Mackay, Cairns, and Roma.

Natural Features.—The E. coast is indented with several large and beautiful bays and estuaries, many of which are the outlets of navigable rivers. The largest of these is the Fitzroy, which is navigable for 60 miles from its mouth. The summits of the Dividing Range rise from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Numerous spurs branch off from it in ridges sloping gradually towards the sea. These ridges are usually covered with a variety of valuable timber. West of the Dividing Range, the country stretches away in a series of fine plateaux for a distance of 400 or 500 miles. Here vast plains are to be met with, ten, fifteen, or twenty miles across, and unbroken by a single tree, but covered with luxuriant herbage. Then the country falls in a succession of terraces to the lower land, which occurs towards the western boundary of the colony, in Central Australia.

Climate.—The *climate* is hot, the average temperature of the year at Brisbane being $69\frac{1}{2}$ $^{\circ}$. In summer, the thermometer sometimes rises to 90° and even 100° in the shade; but the air is dry, elastic, and healthy, and the heat is tempered by sea-breezes. However hot the day, the night is almost invariably cool. In winter, the weather is generally dry, the days bright and cloudless, and the nights cold. The average rainfall is about 43 inches.

Soil and Productions.—The banks of the rivers consist in many places of a very rich soil. The vast plains beyond the Dividing Range are composed of rich black soil, admirably adapted for tillage; the land is described as very productive, yielding two crops in the year, and capable of producing almost everything that can be grown in any part of the world. Queensland is a great pastoral country. Immense numbers of sheep and cattle are reared in the colony. The Queensland wool is celebrated for the fineness of its quality. The cultivation of cotton and the sugar-cane is now receiving a great deal of attention; and is likely to prove highly successful. The eucalypti, or gum-trees, pine, cedar, myrtle, rosewood, and tamarind trees, are indigenous. Pine-apples, oranges, figs, bananas, grapes, mulberries, peaches, granadillas, guavas, etc., flourish in great perfection. Maize, wheat, potatoes, barley, etc., are also produced. Gold, copper, tin, mercury, antimony, and coal, are found in several districts.

Imports and Exports.—The chief imports are, British manufactures, tea, sugar, spirits, wine, bread-stuffs, live-stock, and tobacco. Total value of imports in 1902, £7,352,538. The principal exports are, wool, gold, tallow, copper, cotton, hides, provisions, timber, and live-stock. The total value of exports in 1902 was £9,171,023. Railways, 2,974 miles.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The net revenue for 1902-3 was £4,185,125; expenditure, £4,376,466. Public debt, £38,318,627, on December 31st, 1902.

Religion.—In 1901, the number of Catholics in Queensland was 120,663, or 24 per cent. of the whole population. The members of the Church of England were about 36, and the Presbyterians 11 per cent. of the population, the remainder being composed of different other sects of Protestants, with 19,128 Mussulmans and Pagans, principally Chinese. There are in Queensland 1 archbishop and 3 bishops, many priests, and religious houses. The Christian Brothers have colleges and several primary and secondary schools.

History.—The eastern coast of Queensland was discovered by Captain Cook, who anchored in Moreton Bay, in 1770. Captain Flinders, 30 years after, visited several parts of the coast; but the first attempt to explore and settle any portion of the interior was made by Mr. Oxley, who, in 1824, selected the site of the present city of Brisbane. Queensland was separated from N. S. Wales, and erected into an independent colony in 1859. The first Governor was Sir George Bowden. Since its separation from N. S. Wales, the progress of Queensland has been extraordinary. In 1859, the population was 24,870; and in 1901 to 503,000.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

NORTH AUSTRALIA.

Boundaries.—N., the Arafura Sea; W., West Australia; S., South Australia; and E., Queensland.

Situation.—Between 11° and 26° S. latitude; and between 129° and 138° E. longitude.

Extent.—Length, from N. to S. 900 miles;

breadth, from E. to W. 500 miles. Area, 561,042 sq. miles. Population, exclusive of aborigines, 4,096. This includes 2,657 adult male Chinese.

Divisions.—The northern portion is known as Arnhem Land; the more southerly part has been called Alexandra Land.

Islands.—Sir Edward Pellew I., Groote I., and Bickerton I., in the G. of Carpentaria; Wessel I., N. of Arnhem Bay; and Melville and Bathurst Is., W. of Van Diemen's G.

Peninsula.—Coburg Peninsula, N. of Van Diemen's G.

Capes.—Capes Arnhem, Point Dale, and De Courcy Head, on the N. of Arnhem Land; C. Wessel, on the N. of Wessel I.; and C. Van Diemen, on the N. of Melville I.

Mountains.—Ellesmere and Chambers Ranges, in Arnhem Land; Ashburton Range, S. of the Roper; and Central Mount Stuart, Reynolds, and M'Donnell Ranges, near the centre of the continent.

Gulfs and Bays.—Limmen Bight and Blue-mud B., on the N.E.; Arnhem B., Port Essington, and Van Diemen's G., on the N.; and Port Darwin, Anson B., and Queen's Channel, on the N.W.

Straits.—Dundas Str., between Melville I. and Coburg Peninsula; and Clarence Str., separating Melville and Bathurst Is. from the mainland.

Rivers.—The Roper, flowing into the G. of Carpentaria; the Alligator, into Van Diemen's G.; the

Adelaide, into Clarence Str. ; and the Victoria, into Queen's Channel.

Natural Features, &c.—The coast is indented with many fine bays and excellent harbours. The interior of Arhem Land consists of an elevated plateau, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the country is well watered by numerous rivers, some of which are navigable for considerable distances. The *climate* is tropical. At Port Darwin, the rainy season commences in December, and continues for about three months.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is, in many places, very fertile, and suitable for the cultivation of tropical productions of every description.

Minerals.—Gold has lately been found in several places ; and is now being worked in the vicinity of Port Darwin with a good prospect of success.

History.—In 1824 a settlement was formed on Melville Island, and another, in 1827, at Raffle's Bay, in Coburg Peninsula ; but both were abandoned in 1829, and the settlers removed to West Australia. In 1838 another settlement was established at Port Essington, in Coburg Peninsula. On account of the unhealthiness of the climate, this too had to be abandoned in 1849. In 1863, North Australia was provisionally united to South Australia. Owing to the favourable reports of Mr. Stuart, the explorer, the South Australian Government undertook, in 1864, the experiment of colonising the far north. This attempt also proved a failure. The construction of the Overland Telegraph Line, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, again drew attention to this portion of the Australian continent. Gold being discovered in several places in the vicinity of Port Darwin, great numbers have been attracted from the other colonies ; and it is now probable that a permanent settlement will be formed there.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Boundaries.—N., North Australia and Queensland ; W., West Australia ; S., the Indian Ocean ; and E. Victoria, N. S. Wales, and Queensland.

Situation.—Between 26° and 38° S. latitude ; and between 139° and 141° E. longitude.

Extent.—Length from N. to S., 830 miles; breadth from E. to W., 550 miles. Area, 383,328 sq. miles. Coast-line, 1,600 miles. Population, exclusive of aborigines but including the Northern territories, 363,000. The aborigines number over 27,000.

Divisions.—The more settled part of the country is divided into forty-six counties.

Islands.—St. Peter's and St. Francis' Is., W. of Streaky Bay; Investigator group, S. of Anxious Bay; Thistle I., at the mouth of Spencer G.; and Kangaroo I., S. of Yorke Peninsula.

Capes.—Point Whidbey and C. Catastrophe, S. of Eyria Peninsula; Point Riley, Point Pearce, Corny Point, and C. Spencer, in Yorke Peninsula; and C. Jervis, N. of Black Stairs Passage.

Peninsulas.—Eyria Peninsula, W. of Spencer G.; and Yorke Peninsula, between Spencer G. and the G. of St. Vincent.

Mountains.—The Mount Lofty Range, E. of the G. of St. Vincent; Flinders Range, N. of Spencer G.; Gawler Range, N. of Eyria Peninsula; and Stuart Range, W. of Lake Eyre.

Lakes.—L. Alexandrina, at the mouth of the River Murray; Lakes Torrens and Eyre, N. of Spencer G.; and L. Gardner, W., and L. Frome, E. of L. Torrens.

Gulfs and Bays.—Streaky, Anxious, and Coffin's Bays, W. of Eyria Peninsula; Spencer G., between Eyria and Yorke Peninsulas; Port Lincoln, on the

W., and Hardwicke B. on the E. of Spencer G.; the G. of St. Vincent, E. of Yorke Peninsula; Nepean B., N.E. of Kangaroo I.; and Encounter B., E. of C. Jervis.

Straits.—Investigator Str., between Kangaroo I. and Yorke Peninsula; and Black Stairs Passage, between Kangaroo I. and the Mainland.

Rivers.—The Lower part of the Murray, which, entering from N. S. Wales, flows W. and then S. through L. Alexandrina, into the Southern Ocean; the Wakefield, Light, and Gawler, small streams flowing towards the G. of St. Vincent.

Chief Towns.—**Adelaide**, the capital, founded in 1837, is situated in the centre of a plain about seven miles from the sea.* Population, with suburbs, 165,700.

Port Adelaide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the capital, with which it is connected by railway. Population 5,000.

Natural Features &c.—The surface of the country alternates between open plains and wooded ranges of moderate elevation. The principal Range is the Flinders, (3,000 feet). The N.E. is occupied by the Stony Desert. In the S.E. the

* Adelaide is situated on the south bank of the Torrens, within five miles of the mountains, and is laid out in nearly the form of a square. The boundary of the city consists of four terraces, each a mile in length, and one-fourth of a mile in width, and named the Park Lands. Beyond these lie the suburbs. Its principal public buildings are, the Town Hall, Government Offices, Supreme Court, House of Parliament, Post Office, Government House, South Australian Institute, Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum. The principal suburbs are, North Adelaide, on the north; Parkside and Unley, on the south; Stepney, Kensington, and Norwood, on the east; Bowden, Hindmarsh, and Brompton on the west.

Other towns—Port Pirie 7,980, 149 m. from Adelaide; Wallaroo 2,920, 125 m.; Mt. Gambier 3,160, 305 m.; Gawler 2,000, 26 m.; Kapunda 2,270, 49 m.; Glenelg 2,200, 16 m.; Port Elliot 1,340, 59 m.

Mount Lofty Ranges rise to a height of 2,600 feet, having a breadth of about 15 miles; and abound in picturesque scenery, the summits being well wooded, and the slopes of great beauty and fertility. This division of the colony is moderately timbered, and contains many beautiful and fertile valleys. The *climate* is hot, but very healthy. The highest temperature at Adelaide is 117°, the lowest 32°, and the mean annual temperature 65°. Hot winds blow occasionally during the summer months; they are much more intense and of longer duration (sometimes nine days) than in the other colonies. In the N. or purely pastoral district, the rainfall is only 8 inches, while in the south, or agricultural district, it averages 48½ inches.

Soil and Productions.—Owing to the irregularity of the rainfall and the scarcity of permanent water, the N. and W. portions of the colony are suited only for pastoral purposes. In the S.E. divisions the soil varies considerably, a great part of it being exceedingly fertile, and most suitable for the growth of wheat, the vine and the olive. Wheat, barley, vines, oats, and potatoes are cultivated. Great numbers of sheep and cattle are reared; and large quantities of wool annually exported. The chief minerals are, copper, lead, iron, gold, and white marble. The copper mines of South Australia are among the richest in the world. The principal mines are the Burra-Burra and the Kapunda, N.E. of the G. of St. Vincent, and the Wallaroo and the Moonta, in Yorke Peninsula.

Imports and Exports.—The chief imports are, British manufactures, coal, spirits, tea, and sugar. Value of imports in 1902, £6,073,782. The chief exports are, corn, flour, wine, copper, tallow, and wool. Value of exports in 1902, £7,698,514. Railways, 1,736 miles.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The net revenue for 1903 was £2,483,095; expenditure, £2,482,920. Public debt, 1902, £27,297,545.

Religion.—In 1901 the number of Catholics in South Australia was 52,193, or 14·4 per cent. of the whole population. The rest of the colonists were mostly Protestants of different denominations. The Jesuit Fathers have a college and two mission houses in South Australia. In Adelaide there are boarding and day schools, under the management of the Dominican Nuns; and in different parts of the colony there are convent schools, conducted by the Nuns of various orders. The Christian Brothers have a college and primary schools in Adelaide. There are in South Australia 1 archbishop and 1 bishop.

History.—South Australia was first settled in 1837, and Captain Hindmarsh was appointed its first governor. The prospects of the colony during the first few years of its existence were very unpromising. In 1840, the population was 14,610, of whom only 6,121 were settled in the country, the remainder being in the capital. But during the able administration of Captain Gray (1841-45), considerable progress was made. The people began to settle on the land; and in a short time breadstuffs and other products were exported in large quantities. Copper was discovered in 1842. The discovery of gold in the adjacent colonies, in 1851, interfered for a time with the prosperity of the settlement, by inducing great numbers to leave for the gold-diggings. However, after a short time, the population began to return; the copper mines were again worked; and the pursuits of agriculture resumed. Since then the progress of the colony has been uninterrupted. In 1870, the South Australian Government undertook the construction of the Overland Telegraph Line across the Continent, for the purpose of connecting the Australian colonies with the submarine cable from India and Europe. The line was completed in 1872, when Australia was placed in telegraphic communication with Europe.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

Boundaries—N., W., and S., the Indian Ocean; and E., South Australia and North Australia.

Situation.—Between $130^{\circ} 44'$ and $35^{\circ} 10'$ S. latitude; and between $112^{\circ} 40'$ and 129° E. longitude.

Extent.—Length from N. to S., 1,280 miles; breadth, from E. to W., 800 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. miles. Coast-line, about 2,000 miles. Population, 229,730, not including aborigines.

Divisions.—Eucla, Eastern, South-Western, Western or Gascoyne, North-Western, and Kimberley. The S.W. corner, known as the Swan River Settlement, is about 400 miles long and 250 miles broad, and contains 26 counties. The settled

portion of the colony extends along the coast for over 1,000 miles. The recent discovery of gold in great quantity in the Coolgardie, Murchison, and many other districts, is attracting large numbers of emigrants.

Islands.—Barrow I., off the N.W. coast; Bernie, Dorre, and Dirk Hartog I., at the mouth of Shark B.; and Rottnest I., off the entrance of Swan River.

Capes.—Capes Londonderry and Bougainville, on the N.; C. L'Eveque and North-west C., on the N.W.; and Capes Naturaliste, Hamelin, and Leeuwin, on the W.

Mountains.—The Victoria Range, in the Victoria District; the Darling Range, running N. and S. through the Swan River Settlement, at a distance of about twenty miles from the W. coast; and Stirling Range, N. of King George's Sound.

Lakes.—Lakes Moore and Cow Cowing, N. of Swan River Settlement; Lakes Austin and Barlee, E. of the Victoria Districts; and L. Lefroy, in the E. of the colony.

Gulfs and Bays.—Cambridge G., Collier B., and King's Sound on the N.; Exmouth G., Shark B., and Geographe B., on the W.; and Flinders B., King George's Sound, and Doubtful Island B. on the S.

Rivers.—The Gascoyne, flowing into Shark B.; the Murchison and Swan, into the Indian Ocean; the Blackwood, into Flinders B.; and the Kalgan, into King George's Sound.

Chief Towns.—Perth * 44, the capital, on the Swan River, 12 miles from its mouth ; Fremantle 23, the port of Perth, at the mouth of the river ; Kalgoorlie 6.8, Coolgardie 4, and Boulder 5.7, the principal town in the E. gold-fields ; Albany 3.6, on King George's Sound, the chief port on the S. : Bunbury 2.5, a port on the S. W. ; Geraldton 2.5, on Champion B., the port for the Murchison gold-fields.

Natural Features, &c.—The greater portion of this vast country still remains unexplored. In the S. W., which is the only portion inhabited, the mountain-ranges in general, attain an elevation of not more than from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. Mount William, the chief summit of the Darling Range, is 3,600 feet high. In the Stirling Range, Toolbrosnap Hill and Mount Koykinarup are 3,000 and 3,600 feet respectively. Between the Darling Range and the sea is a gentle undulating plain, 20 miles in breadth. The undulating grassy lands on the E. side of this Range constitute the principal sheep and cattle runs of the colony. The rivers are numerous, but of little use for navigation. The *climate* of the N. is tropical. That of Swan River Settlement is warm, dry, and very healthy. Snow is never seen there ; and ice only in the early morning in the depth of winter. Hot winds blow occasionally from the E. ; but they are not severe. At Perth, the mean winter temperature is 58° ; that of summer, 76°. Rainfall, 35 inches. Along the S. coast, the temperature is lower, and more rain falls. At King George's Sound, the highest range of the thermometer is 78° ; lowest, 50°.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Swan River Settlement is light and dry. Immense areas are covered with sand and scrub, or overrun with poisonous plants. Still, there is a large extent of good pastoral country. Tracts of rich agricultural land occur in several parts of the colony. There are forests of sandalwood, jarrah (mahogany), gum, and other valuable trees. Large numbers of sheep, horned cattle, and horses are reared. The principal objects of cultivation are, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rye, vines, and olive trees.

* Populations are in thousands. The populations are very fluctuating in the Australian Colonies.

Rich iron, copper, lead, and zinc ores exist in large quantities; but owing to want of capital and expense of carriage, they are not much worked. Coal of excellent quality has been discovered in the vicinity of Champion Bay. Gold has recently been found. 2,436,311 ozs., value £8,770,720, was raised in 1903.

Imports and Exports.—The chief imports are, British manufactures, tea, sugar, brandy, wine, breadstuffs, tobacco, and various kinds of clothing. Total value of imports in 1902, £7,218,352. The chief exports are, gold, wool, sandalwood, and other timber, lead ore, pearl, shells, horses, provisions, whale oil, and gum. Total value of exports, in 1902, £9,051,358. Railways, 1,989 miles.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The net revenue for 1903 was £3,996,319; expenditure, £3,889,042. Public debt, £15,627,298.

Religion.—In 1901 the number of Catholics in West Australia was about 42,000, or nearly 23 per cent. of the whole population. The rest of the colonists were mostly Protestants of different denominations, principally members of the Church of England. In West Australia there are 3 bishops, many priests, and several religious houses. The Benedictine Mission of New Norcia, Victoria Plains, 82 miles north of Perth, for the aborigines, has 1 abbot and 72 monks, natives of Spain, who are labouring zealously and successfully for the conversion and civilisation of these poor people. The Christian Brothers have a college and primary schools in Perth, and primary and secondary schools in Fremantle.

History.—The colony of West Australia was founded in 1829, and Captain Stirling was appointed its first Governor. It was called the *Swan River Settlement*, from the River Swan, on which its capital is situated. Gross mismanagement and carelessness in the beginning, and the fact that most of the first settlers were either townspople or small capitalists, unaccustomed to manual labour, materially interfered with the progress of the colony. In 1849, at the request of the colonists, West Australia was made a penal settlement; but transportation thither has been recently abolished by the Imperial Government. In 1851, the population was only 5,886, and in 1903, 229,730.

TASMANIA.

Boundaries.—N., Bass Strait; W. and S., the Indian and Pacific Oceans; and E., the Pacific Ocean.

Situation.—Between $40^{\circ} 40'$ and $43^{\circ} 40'$ S. latitude; and between $144^{\circ} 30'$ and $148^{\circ} 30'$ E. longitude.

Extent.—Greatest length, from C. Grim to C. Pillar, 240 miles; average breath, from E. to W. 150 miles. Area, including the adjacent islands, 26,215 sq. miles. Coast-line, 720 miles. Population, 173,000.

Divisions.—Tasmania is divided into eighteen counties.*

Islands.—The Furneaux Is., Kent Group, Hunter Is., and King's I., in Bass Str.; Schouten I., S. of Freycinet Peninsula; Maria I., N. of Forrestier Peninsula; and Bruni I., at the mouth of the Derwent.

Peninsulas.—Freycinet Peninsula, on the E.; Forrestier and Tasman Peninsulas, on the S. E.

Capes.—Circular Head and C. Portland, on the N.; St. Helen's Point and C. Pillar, on the E.; Tasman Head, South-east C., South C., and South-

* *Northern counties.*—Dorset, Devon, and Wellington.

Western counties.—Russell, Montagu, Franklin, and Montgomery.

Southern counties.—Buckingham, Arthur, and Kent.

Eastern counties.—Pembroke, Glamorgan, and Cornwall.

Central counties.—Lincoln, Westmoreland, Somerset, Cumberland, and Monmouth.

west C., on the S. ; Rocky C., C. Sorell, West Point, and C. Grim, on the W.

Mountains.—Valentine Peak, Black Bluff, Mt. Roland, Ironstone Mn., Mt. Barrow, and Ben Lomond, in the N. ; Mt. Look-out, Miller's Bluff, Mt. Penny, and Barrow Tier, near the centre ; Cradle Mountain, Eldon Range, Frenchman's Cap, and Mt. Humboldt, in the W. ; Collins' Bonnet, Mt. Wellington, Mt. Picton, Adamson's Peak, and La Perouse, in the S.

Bays.—Port Dalrymple, Anderson B., and Ringarooma B., on the N. ; Oyster B. and Marion B., on the E. ; Norfolk B., Frederick Henry B., and Storm B., on the S. ; and Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour, on the W.

Lakes.—The Great L., L. Augusta, L. St. Clair, Arthur Lakes, L. Echo, Wood L., L. Sorell, and L. Crescent, all near the centre of the island.

Straits.—Banks Str., between Tasmania and the Furneaux Is. ; Geographe Str., between Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten I. ; and D'Entrecasteaux Channel, between Bruny I. and the mainland.

Rivers.—The Mersey and the Tamar, with its tributaries, the Macquarie and the N. and S. Esk, flowing into Bass Str. ; the Derwent, with its tributaries, the Ouse, Clyde, and Jordan, into Storm B. ; the Huon, into D'Entrecasteaux Channel ; the Gordon, into Macquarie Harbour ; and the Gordon, Pieman, and Arthur, into the Indian Ocean.

Chief Towns.—**Hobart**,* the capital, on the Derwent, near its entrance into Storm Bay. Population, 35,000.

Launceston, the chief port of the north, on the Tamar, 40 miles from the sea. Population, 21,000.

Queenstown (5,050) and **Zeehan** (6,072), in Montague Co., mining centres.

Beaconsfield (2,658), the centre of a gold mining district; and **Devonport** (2,100) a seaport, both in Devon Co.

Westbury (4,720), 140 miles N. of Hobart, and 20 miles W. of Launceston.

New Norfolk (4,790), on the Derwent, 21 miles N.W. of Hobart.

Deloraine, 150 miles N.W. of Hobart, and 30 miles W. of Launceston, with which it is connected by railway. Population, 5,496.

Other towns of note.—**Latrobe**, in Devon, 3,573, **Georgetown** 4,896, **Longfield** 4,066, **Fingal** 4,118, **Mt. Lyell** 7,605, **Strahan** 2,846; **Stanley**, on the N. coast, near Circular Head; **Kempton**, **Bothwell**, **Ross**, **Campbelltown**, **Longford**, and **Evandale**, all lie between Hobart and Launceston; **Richmond**, on the Coal River, 15 miles N.E. of Hobart; **Franklin**, on the Huon, 26 miles W. of Hobart; and **Hamilton-on-Clyde**, 44 miles N.W. of Hobart.

Natural Features.—The scenery of Tasmania is bold and mountainous, varied by deep narrow valleys, extensive undulating tracts of country, and open plains of limited extent. With the exception of the reclaimed lands, the open plains, and limited tracts unfavourable to the growth of timber-trees, the whole island is well wooded. The highest of the mountains attain an elevation of over 5,000 feet. Among the central mountains, and at an average height of

* Hobart was founded in 1804, and named after Lord Hobart. The city covers an area of two square miles, possesses many excellent buildings and fine wharves, along which vessels of the largest size can lie. The streets are tolerably wide and airy, and cross each other at right angles. From the town, the appearance of Mount Wellington, which is three or four miles distant, is highly picturesque.

about 3,000 feet, are numerous lakes, with an united area of 170 squares miles. Owing to its insular position, and the peculiar formation of its surface, the country is, in general, well watered. Its principal rivers are, the Derwent, the Huon, and the Tamar, which, in their lower course, are navigable for vessels of considerable burden. Except on the north, the shores are high and rocky, and indented with numerous bays and fine harbours.

Climate.—The *climate* of Tasmania is pleasant and very healthy. The mean annual temperature at Hobart is 55°. The thermometer rarely rises above 95° in summer, or sinks below 40° in winter. Hot winds are occasionally felt; but they are not so intense as on the continent of Australia. Snow seldom falls in the settled districts; and does not lie on the ground except in the high table-lands of the interior. The average rainfall at Hobart is 18 to 30 inches. In other parts of the country the average is 35 inches.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* varies considerably; in some places it is a rich alluvial mould; in others, sandy and argillaceous. The valleys are very fertile, producing crops for successive years without being manured. The open pastoral lands are admirably adapted for sheep. The staple productions of Tasmania are metals, fruit, wool, and wheat. The forests abound in excellent timber, notably the Black-wood and Huon-pine. Most of the European fruits are produced in great abundance. Sheep farming is carried on extensively, and horned cattle and horses are also reared in large numbers. Besides wheat, the chief crops cultivated are, oats, barley, peas, and potatoes. The chief minerals are, coal, iron, copper, tin, and gold. Coal is worked chiefly for local consumption. 1,625,179 ozs. of silver were raised in 1902.

Imports and Exports.—The imports consist chiefly of British manufactures, with tea, sugar, brandy, wine, and coal. Total value of imports in 1902, £2,442,745. The chief exports are, wool, grain, flour, fruit and jam, tin, gold, silver, timber, whale-oil, hides, leather, hops, and bark. Total value of exports in 1902, £3,244,508. There are 620 miles of railway.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The net revenue, in 1900, was £896,593; expenditure, £1,011,222. Public debt, £9,111,649.

Religion.—In 1901, the number of Catholics in Tasmania was 30,314, or 18 per cent. of the whole population. Most of the rest of the colonists were Protestants of different

denominations, principally members of the Church of England. There are in Tasmania, 1 archbishop, and a considerable number of priests, convents, and Catholic churches.

History.—In 1642, Tasmania was discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, who named it Van Diemen's Land, after the then Governor of the Dutch East Indies. Between the years 1792 and 1802, its shores were visited by several English and French navigators. The first settlement in Tasmania (a penal one) was formed from Sydney, in 1803, at Risden, on the Derwent; but was afterwards fixed on the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1804 another settlement was established at the mouth of the Tamar; but was removed, in 1806, to the spot now occupied by the town of Launceston. Colonel Collins was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Island. In 1825 the colony was declared independent of New South Wales. Transportation to Tasmania was abandoned in 1853. In 1850, the Australian Colonies Bill was passed, by which Tasmania obtained a Legislative Council. The Constitutional Act, passed in 1854, received the royal assent, 1855; and in the following year, a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, both elective, were chosen. On January 1st, 1901, it became one of the six states of the commonwealth of Australia. In 1861, the population was 89,977, and in 1901, 173,000.

NEW ZEALAND.

Boundaries.—The Pacific Ocean.

Situation.—New Zealand is about 1,200 miles S.E. of Australia, and lies between $34^{\circ} 15'$ and $47^{\circ} 30'$ S. latitude; and between 166° and 179° E. longitude.

Extent.—Length, from N. to S. 1,100 miles; average breadth, 120 miles. Area, 104,471 sq. miles; coast-line, 4,330 miles. Population, in 1902, 851,000, including the aborigines or Maories (*mou'-rees*), who numbered 43,143, and 2,857 Chinese.

Divisions.—New Zealand consists of two large

Is., called North I. and South I., with a smaller one, named Stewart I., and is divided into nine provincial districts, subdivided into 63 counties.

NORTH ISLAND, FOUR PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Subdivided into 32 Counties.

<i>Provincial Districts</i>		<i>Chief Towns</i>	<i>Population of Chief Towns</i>
AUCKLAND,	21 cos.	Auckland.	67,230
TARANAKI,	2 ..	New Plymouth.	4,400
WELLINGTON	6 ..	WELLINGTON.	49,350
HAWKE'S BAY,	3 ..	Napier.	8,780

SOUTH ISLAND, FIVE PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Subdivided into 31 Counties.

NELSON,	7 cos.	Nelson.	7,010
MARLBOROUGH,	3 ..	Blen'heim.	3,220
CANTERBURY,	6 ..	Christchurch.	57,000
OTAGO,	14 ..	Duned'in.	52,400
WESTLAND,	1 ..	Hokitika (-tee'-)	2,000

The other towns of note are—Parnell' and Newton, both suburbs of Auckland; Onehunga, Shortland, and Grahamstown all in Auckland; Palmerstown N. (6,530), and Waganui (*noo'lee*), (7,330), in Wellington; Westport, and Charleston, in Nelson; Sydenham (11,400), near Christchurch; Lyttleton and Tima'ru (6,424), in Canterbury; Ross and Greymouth, both in Westland; Port Chalmers Oamaru' (*om'-*), (4,840), and Invercargill (9,950), in Otago.

Islands.*—Waihe'ki (*wi-*) and the Barrier Is., in the G. of Haurak'i (*how-*); Matakama, at the mouth of Tauran-ga (*tou-*) Harbour; D'Urville, N. of Marlborough; Resolution, S.W., and Steward, S. of Otago; Chatham Is., 400 miles E. of Canterbury; and

* The following islands are attached to N. Zealand:—Chatham Is., Cook Is., Parry Is., Hervey Is., Savage Is., Palmerston Is., Kermadoc Is., etc.; all inhabited; population 12,300. The following are uninhabited:—Auckland Is., Campbell Is., Bounty Is. and Antipodes I.

Auckland, Campbell, Bounty, and Antipodes I., in the Southern Ocean.

Peninsulas.—Coromandel, E. of the Frith of Thames ; Mahia (*-hee'-*), N.E. of Hawke's B. and Banks, E. of Canterbury.

Capes.—Maria Van Diemen and North C., in the N., and East C. in the E. of Auckland ; Pal'liser, in the S. of Wellington ; Campbell, in the E. of Marlborough ; Saunders, in the E. of Otago ; South Point, in the S. of Stewart I. ; Foulwind, in the W., and Farewell, in the N.W. of Nelson ; and Egmont, in the W. of Taranaki.

Mountains.—The Tararu'a Mts., Ruapeh'u and Tongariro (*ree'-*), in Wellington ; the Ruahine (*hee'-nay*) Mts., between Wellington and Hawke's Bay ; Egmont, in Taranaki ; the Tasman and Spencer Mts., in Nelson ; the Kaikoura (*ky'-koo-*) and Looker-on Mts., in Marlborough ; the Southern Alps, between Canterbury and Westland, and running into Otago ; and the Hawkdun, Dunstan, Umbrella, and several other ranges, in Otago.

Lakes.—Taupo (*tou-*) and Roto-ru'a, in Auckland ; Wairarap'a (*wi-*), in Wellington ; El'lesmere, Tekap'o, Pukak'i, and Ohau (*-how*), in Canterbury ; and Haw'ea, Wan'aka, Wakatip-u, and Te Anau (*ah'-now*), in Otago.*

Bays.—The B. of Islands, G. of Hauraki', (*how-*),

* Lake Taupo is 30 miles long, 20 miles broad, 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, and covers an area of 200 sq. miles. Wakatipu is a narrow irregular lake, 60 or 70 miles long, 300 feet above the sea, and has an area of 114 sq. miles.

Frith of Thames, and B. of Plenty, in the E., and Kaipara (*ky'-*) and Manukau (*oo-kow*) Harbours, in the W. of Auckland; Hawke's B., in the E. of the province of Hawke's B.; Palliser B., in the S. of Wellington; Tasman and Golden Bays, in the N. of Nelson; Peg'asus B., in the E. of Canterbury; and Tewywy (*tay-wee'-wee*) B., in the S. of Otago.

Straits.—Cook Str., between North I. and South I.; and Foveaux (*-voh*) Str., between South I. and Stewart I.

Rivers.—The Waikat'o (*wy-*), in Auckland, flowing into the Pacific; the Wanganui (*-noo'-ee*), flowing through Wellington into Cook Str.; the Waitak'i (*-wy*), between Canterbury and Otago and the Mol'yneux (*-noo*) or Clutha, in Otago, both flowing into the Pacific; and the Mataura (*tou'*) and Oreti (*-ray'-*) or New River), flowing into Foveaux Str.

Natural Features.—A great portion of the entire area of New Zealand is occupied by mountains, among which are many extinct and a few active volcanoes. The summits of the principal mountains are covered with snow during the whole year. In the North I., Mt. Ruapehu, the highest of the central ranges is 9,100 feet high, and is capped with perpetual snow. A continuous range of mountains runs along the W. coast of South I., and assumes the form of table-lands and isolated peaks towards the E. This range rises in Mt. Cook to 13,349 feet. Extensive and rich valleys abound in N. I.; and in the E. of South I. there are many expansive plains, well adapted either for agriculture or pasturage. Water and water-power are found in great abundance. As a rule, however, the streams are short; and not navigable for more than 50 miles from their mouths. Between Lake Taupo and the sea, towards the N.E., are a number of beautiful geysers, which throw up water heated to 2 degrees above the boiling point.

Climate.—New Zealand possesses an excellent climate. The average temperature is remarkably even throughout the year. The air is very humid, and the rainfall abundant. The mean annual temperature at Auckland is $58\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; at Wellington, $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; and at Dunedin, 50° .

Soil and Productions.—Of the entire surface of New Zealand, one-fourth is said to consist of waste lands and rugged mountain regions; one-fourth of dense forest tracts; and the remainder of excellent soil, suited for agriculture or pasturage. The forest abounds in excellent timber-trees, the principal being the kauri-pine (*kow'-*), the totara, and the puriri (*-ree'*), or New Zealand oak. Phormium or New Zealand flax grows luxuriantly throughout the country. All the usual fruits, grains, and vegetables grown in England have been introduced, and are very productive; and the vine and maize are cultivated in the North I. Sheep and cattle are reared in large numbers. The principal crops are, oats, wheat, barley, and potatoes. The chief minerals are, gold, silver, iron, copper, and coal. The amount of gold produced in 1902 was 508,045 oz. worth £1,951,433; 674,196 ozs. of silver, valued at £71,975, and 1,362,702 tons of coal, valued at £681,351 were raised.

Imports and Exports.—The chief imports are, British manufactures, tea and coffee, sugar, brandy, wine, grain and flour, coal, tobacco, and timber. Total value of imports in 1902, £11,326,723. The principal exports are, gold, wool, frozen meat, butter, cheese, timber, phormium, grain, gum, tallow, hides, and leather. Total value of exports in 1902, £13,644,977. Railways, 2,404 miles.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue for 1903 was £6,134,332; expenditure, £6,214,019. Public debt, £53,385,780.

Animals.—A small species of rat and a few harmless lizards are the only indigenous four-footed animals found in New Zealand. The kiwi is the largest of the birds. It is about the size of a turkey, is covered with feathers similar to those of the emu, and has neither wings nor tail. The fossil remains of a large bird (the moa), now extinct, twelve or fourteen feet high, have been found in several places. The tui, or mocking-bird, is about the size of a thrush, and can imitate any sound it hears. The hawk, ibis, lyre bird, satin bird, and bower-bird, are also found. No snakes are found in any of the islands. Whales abound in the neighbouring seas. The pig, introduced by Captain Cook, runs wild; and there is a species of dog, supposed to have been introduced by the Spaniards.

Inhabitants.—The colonists are principally English, Irish, and Scotch. The aborigines, who call themselves Maoris, are a fine race, brave and highly intelligent. Their skin is, in general, of an olive-brown colour. They have well-shaped, intellectual heads; and their features, when not tattooed, might almost be taken for European. Many of them are six feet in height, and stout in proportion. Unlike the wandering savages of Australia, they are formed into communities, dwelling in fortified villages (*pahs*), owning great numbers of live-stock, and in some districts possessing cultivated lands, exceeding in extent and value those of the settlers. They are recognised as British subjects; and are yet allowed to carry on war with each other. Hitherto they have given great opposition to the English colonists, and have proved themselves expert in war. Most of the Maoris can read and write their own language, which is represented as rich and sonorous. Since the commencement of British colonisation, the Maori population has rapidly diminished. In 1843 their number were supposed to be 100,000. In 1901 they had decreased to 43,141.

Religion.—A great number of the aborigines profess Christianity. Catholic missionaries have laboured for several years among them; and have converted many of them to the Catholic faith. The number of Catholic colonists in New Zealand, in 1901, was 109,822, over 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the population. The rest of the colonists were mostly Protestants of different denominations. There are in New Zealand 1 Catholic archbishop and 3 bishops, and many priests and religious houses.

History.—New Zealand was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and repeatedly visited by Captain Cook, who gave his own name to the strait which separates the two larger islands. As early as 1793, the whaling vessels of the different nations began to touch on the coasts. Missionary enterprise commenced in 1814. After that period, several missions, both Catholic and Protestant, were established. In 1840, by the treaty of Waitangi (*wy-tan'-ghee*) the native chiefs surrendered all sovereign rights to the British Crown; and the supremacy of Britain was formally proclaimed. New Zealand thus became a British colony; and its capital was fixed at Waitemat'a Harbour, and called Auckland. Auckland continued the capital till 1864, when the seat of government was removed to Wellington. Captain Hobson was appointed first Governor to the colony. In 1848 the settlements of Canterbury and Otago were formed; the former by the members of the Church of England, the latter by Presbyterians.

The unscrupulous manner in which the New Zealand Company and others took possession of the lands, brought on, between 1843 and 1847, a series of perilous and bloody conflicts with the natives. In 1852 the Constitution Act, providing a Legislative Council and House of Representatives, was passed by the British Parliament. In 1860, war broke out again at Taranaki, when the British forces were repulsed with considerable loss; but reinforcements arriving, the Maoris were defeated, and their fortified places destroyed. They, however, continued in arms for several years, determined to rid themselves entirely of British interference. Large gold-fields were discovered in 1857. In 1861, gold was found in Otago, which caused a *rush* from Australia. From January, 1853, to December, 1902, 15,572,505 ozs. of gold, valued at £61,111,316, were exported. The amount in 1902 was 508,045 ozs., valued at £1,951,433. Telegraphic communication with Australia was effected in 1875. In that year also the Colonial Parliament abolished the Provinces and substituted a system of counties in their stead, vested with extensive powers of local government. An Education Act, passed in 1877, made education free, and compulsory at the option of school committees.

NEW CALEDONIA.

New Caledonia,* chief town **Nume'a** (7,650), is an island of the South Pacific, discovered in 1774. Greatest length, 220 miles; breadth, from 30 to 40 miles. Population, 51,415, including 12,253 free people, 10,056 convicts and liberated convicts, and 3,500 officials, soldiers and sailors.

Natural Features.—The island is traversed by a range of mountains which, in some cases, reach the height of 8,000 feet. Along the coast are considerable tracts of forests, but the mountains are barren. There are secure harbours at Port Balade' on the N.E. and at Port St. Vincent on the

* The dependencies are:—Island of Pines, Wallis Is., Loyalty Is., Huon Is., Futuna and Alofi, containing about 31,100 inhabitants. The N. Hebrides are under the authority of a mixed commission of English and French naval officers on Pacific O. stations. The other French possessions in Oceania are:—Society Is., Tuamotu Is., Leeward Is., Tabuai Is., Ralivavae Is., and the Marquesas Is. Total area, about 1,520 sq. miles; population, about 30,000.

S.W. of the island. The climate, though warm, is very healthy.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is very fertile, yielding sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa-nuts, sandal-wood, indigo, maize, rubber, silk, fruits, and other tropical products. Coal and other minerals are worked. In 1901, 133,100 tons of nickel, also chromate iron, copper ore, and cobalt ore, besides other minerals, were exported. In 1902, 548,300 kilos of coffee were exported.

Exports.—The imports in 1902 amounted to 13,446,000 francs; and the exports to 12,283,000 francs. The value of minerals exported was 7,081,100 francs.

Government.—The island, which was taken possession of by the French in 1854, is under a military government, has a Supreme Court, a Commercial Court, an Appeal Court, with Judges, &c., as in France. The colony has also an elective Council-General.

Religion.—The French colonists are Catholics. Catholic missions have been established among the natives; and many of them have been converted. There is a Catholic bishop in New Caledonia.

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

NORTHERN AFRICA OR BARBARY.*

Boundaries.—N., the Mediterranean Sea; W., the Atlantic; S., the Great Desert; and E., Egypt.

Extent.—The length of Northern Africa, from E. to W., is 2,700 miles; and its breadth, from N. to S., is 150 miles.

Divisions.—The empire of Morocco,† 219,000 sq. miles, pop. 5,000,000; French N. Africa—Algeria, 184,500 sq. miles, pop. 4,740,000; Algerian Sahara

* *Barbary* is derived from the name of its ancient inhabitants, usually styled *Berbers*, or *Kabyles*.

† *Morocco*, in Arabic, means the *extreme west*, and is so called in reference to the other states of Barbary.

(occupied), 193,000 sq. miles; pop. 62,000; Tunis (under French control), 61,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,000,000; and Tripoli (including Benghazi and Fezzan), under Turkish authority, area about 400,000 sq. miles, pop. about 1,300,000.

Mountains.—The At'las Mts., from which the Atlantic Ocean derives its name, in Morocco and Algeria.

Rivers.—The Draa, Tensift', Mor'bea, Seboo', and Muluya in Morocco; the Sheliff in Algiers; and the Mejer'dah in Tunis.

Chief Towns.—Fez* 140, the N. capital; Morocco 50, the S. capital; Tangiers 30, opposite Gibraltar, in Morocco; Algiers 139, Oran 88, Constantine 41 and Bône 32, in Algeria; Tunis 170, connected with the Mediterranean by a canal navigable by ocean-going vessels; and Tripoli 30, and Benghazi 15, on the coast, the chief towns of Tripoli.

Natural Features, &c.—The extensive range of the Atlas mountains forms the most remarkable feature in the aspect of Barbary. The *climate* is mild and salubrious.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is fertile, producing flax, hemp, dates, figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and many other fruits superior to those of Europe. Barbary is noted for its horses and camels. Wild beasts and reptiles are numerous. Gunpowder and leather are the chief *manufactures*.

Religion.—Islamism is now the established religion of these states but there are 1 archbishop, 3 bishops, and over 500 priests labouring to convert the inhabitants. In Algeria* there are 390,000 Catholics.

* The populations are in thousands.

† *Algeria* is derived from *Al-Jezair*, or "the islands." Algeria is the ancient Numidia, in a town of which (*Tagas' te*) St. Augustine was born, 13th of November, 354.

Character, &c.—The inhabitants of the Barbary States are usually called Moors, whose general characteristics are said to be ignorance, superstition, treachery, and deceit. The governments are despotic, with the exception of that of Algeria.

NORTH-EASTERN AFRICA.

Boundaries.—N. the Mediterranean; W., Central Africa; S., the Congo State and British E. Africa; and E., the Red Sea.

Divisions.—Egypt,* including Nu'bria, Kordofan', Dar Für', the Egyptian Sudan, and the Lybean Desert; Abyssin'ia, Erythrea (Italian), and French Somaliland.

Lake.—Dem'bea or Tsan'a, in Abyssinia.

Mountains.—The Semien Range, in Abyssinia.

Rivers.—The Nile, with its tributaries, the White and the Blue Nile, and the Atbara.

Chief Towns.—Cairo † 570, Alexandria 320, Fantah, 57, Port Said 42, Assiout 42, Zagazig 36, Mansourah 36, Fayoum 33, and Damietta 32, in Lower Egypt; Khartum 8, the capital, Omdurman, 48, the old capital; Wady-Halfa, Abu Hammad, Berber, and Suakin in Upper Egypt; Adis Ababa 10, Gondar 5, Aukober 7, and Harar 35, in Abyssinia; Massowa 8, in Erythrea; and Jibuti 15, the capital of French Somaliland.

* Egypt contains 400,000 square miles, and a population of 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions. The habitable land along the valley of the Nile measures 500 miles in length, with an average breadth of 8 to 10 miles.

Nubia, or Upper Egypt, has a population of 4,000,000. The Egyptian Soudan, including Kordofan and Dar Fur, has an area of about 900,000 square miles and a population of about 10,000,000.

Abyssinia is estimated at 150,000 square miles, and the population at about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

† The populations are in thousands.

Natural Features, &c.—During our winter months, the region of the Nile has the appearance of a delightful garden ; in the opposite season it exhibits a miry soil and immense tracts covered with water. The *climate* in summer is excessively hot.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil*, owing to the periodical inundations of the Nile, is so rich as not to require manure. The *productions* are, wheat, rice, flax, indigo, cotton, figs, and dates. Besides the camel and other domestic *animals* there are crocodiles and hippopotami.

Religion.—The Catholic religion flourished at a very early period in Egypt. The inhabitants are now, for the greater part, Muslims. There are two bishops and many missionaries, besides Christian Brothers, Sisters of Charity, &c. The Abyssinians owe their conversion principally to St. Frumentius, who lived in the fourth century. They unhappily embraced the Eutychian heresy from Dioscorus, the patriarch of Alexandria, to which they adhered to a recent date. There are 9 millions Moslems, 609,000 Copts, 54,000 Orthodox, 57,000 Catholics, 12,000 Protestants, and 25,000 Jews in Egypt.

Character, &c.—The Egyptians of every class are temperate in regard to food ; but they are said to be much addicted to the use of wine. The manners of the Abyssinians and Nubians, under a slight semblance of civilisation, present indications of barbarism ; from which, however, they now appear to be emerging.

EASTERN AFRICA.

Eastern Africa extends from Abyssinia, on the N., to Delago'a Bay, on the S.

Divisions.—British and Italian Somaliland ; British, German and Portuguese East Africa.

Mountains.—The Ruwenzori Mts. 20,000 ft., and Mt. Kenia 18,370 ft., in Br. E. Africa ; and Mt. Kilimanjaro 19,600 ft., and the Livingstone Mts., in Ger. E. Africa.

Rivers.—The Limpopo, Zambesi, Rovuma, Rufiji, and Juba, flowing into the Indian Ocean; and the White Nile into the Mediterranean.

Chief Towns.—Zeila * 15 and Berbera 30, in Br. Somaliland; Mombasa † 27, the capital of Br. E. Africa; Zanzibar 55, on the island of the same name; Mengo and Entebbe in Uganda; Dar-es-Salaam 13, and Bagamoyo 13, seaports in Ger. E. Africa; and Mozambique 6, and Lorenço Marquez 6.5, the chief seaports in Port. E. Africa.

Natural Features, &c.—Ajan' and Zanzibar abound in forests and unwholesome marshes. The *climate*, along the coast, is salubrious.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is fertile, yielding wheat, millet, fruits, pepper, myrrh, and frankincense. The wild *animals* are, the elephant, giraffe, lion, hyena, &c. Ivory, rubber, various ores, gold, copra, wax, and gums, are the chief articles of *commerce*. The European Governments are suppressing slavery.

Religion.—Though Paganism and Islamism, which are widely diffused through these countries, oppose almost insuperable obstacles to the propagation of Christianity, yet Catholic missionaries have made in them multitudes of converts.

Character, &c.—The E. regions of Africa are inhabited by innumerable distinct tribes of uncivilised and wandering natives; whose common origin, in many instances, is marked by striking and characteristic features; though their colour, language, and habits differ.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Southern Africa comprises Cape Colony Proper, Transkei, Natal', Zu'luland, Basutoland, Pondoland, Griqualand E. and W., Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal.

* The populations are in thousands.

† A railway 584 miles long connects Mombasa with L. Victoria

Rivers.—The Gariep', or Or'ange River, flowing into the Atlantic ; and the Maputa and Komati, into Delagoa B.

Chief Towns.—**Cape Town*** 167, the capital, strongly fortified ; Durban 68, and Pietermaritzburg 31, in Natal ; Kimberley 60 ; Grahamstown 14, and Port Elizabeth 25, in Algoa Bay ; Salisbury and Bulawayo, in Rhodesia ; Bloemfontein 20, in Orange River Colony ; Pretoria 37, and Johannesburg 160, in the Transvaal.

Natural Features, &c.—The coast of Natal is covered with wood, and intersected with savannahs. A great portion of Cape Colony is an unprofitable waste. The *climate*, in general, is healthy and agreeable.

Soil and Productions.—Much of the *soil* is fertile in corn and fruits ; and the flowers are unrivalled for brilliancy and fragrance. The vineyards of Cape Colony produce the famous *Constantia wine*. Among the *animals* are, the lion, the hyena, the elephant, and the giraffe. Diamonds have been found in very large quantities in Vaal Valley. Gold and coal have also been discovered in several districts. In 1902-3, the revenue of C. Colony was £11,752,538, the expenditure £11,196,278, and the debt £36,970,929 ; in 1902, the imports amounted to £32,109,605, and the exports to £16,381,279. These exports are principally gold, diamonds, wool, ostrich feathers, hair, and hides. The Kimberley district produced in 1902, 2,447,816 carats of diamonds valued at £4,819,708. There are in Natal 643 miles of railway ; in Cape Colony 2648 ; and in Orange River Colony and the Transvaal 1335 miles.

Religion.—There is scarcely any form of religious belief among the numerous tribes that inhabit the interior of this region. There are Catholic congregations in Cape Town, Kimberley, Pietersmaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Georgetown, and many other places. Catholics are very numerous.

* The populations are in thousands.

Character.—The Kaffirs are tall, well-formed, and courageous; but are less industrious than the *Bechuanas*, who are lower in stature. The *Hottentots* are represented as extremely dirty in their habits, and as the ugliest of human beings.

WESTERN AFRICA.

Western Africa comprises the countries which lie along the coast of the Atlantic, from the *Sa'hara* or Great Desert, on the N., to the Orange River, on the S.

Divisions.—Namaqualand and Damaraland (*German*); *Angola* (*Portuguese*); French Congo, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, French Guinea, and *Senegal** (*French*); Kamarun and Togoland (*German*); *Nigeria*, *Lagôs*, *Gold Coast*, *Sierra Leone*,† and *Gambia* (*British*); *Liberia* (a republic), *Portuguese Guinea*, and *Rio de Oro* (*Spanish*).

Mountains.—The Kamarun Mts., in Kamarun and the Kong Mts., in Ivory Coast.

Rivers.—The *Sen'égâl*, *Gam'bia*, *Rio Grande*, *Niger*, *Ogwo*, *Congo*, and *Quanza*, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

Chief Towns.—*Benguela* and *Loanda* in *Angola*, *Kano*‡ 100, and *Bida* 90, in *Nigeria*; *Lagos* 42; *Porto Nova* 50, in *Dahomey*; *C. Coast Castle* and *Accra*, in *Gold Coast*; *Monrovia* 8, in *Liberia*; *Freetown* 35, in *Sierra Leone*; *Bathurst* 9, in *Gambia*; and *St Louis* 29, in *Senegal*.

* *Senegambia* is so called from the rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*, which flow through it into the Atlantic.

† *Sierra Leone* receives its name from the *sierras* or mountains, which are infested with a great number of lions.

‡ The populations are in thousands.

Natural Features, &c.—A great part of Western Africa is occupied by sandy deserts. The *climate* is moist and pestilential, especially near the coast.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil*, where there is sufficient moisture, is generally fertile. The chief *productions* are palm oil and kernels, rubber, gum, wax, kola, ground nuts, cocoa nuts, gold, hides. The wild *animals* are chiefly the elephant, the rhinoceros, lion, panther, hyena, crocodile, and hippopotamus.

Religion.—The religious interests of these extensive countries are entrusted to the care of the Vicars-Apostolic of the Two Guineas, Coast of Benin and Senegambia, and Prefect-Apostolic of Senegal, aided by members of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. They now possess a number of black priests and communities of black sisters, dedicated to St. Joseph. The Jesuits, Marists, &c., have many flourishing missions in Benin, Dahomey, Senegambia, Gaboon, and Congo. The pagans practice the execrable superstition of worshipping devils, from a belief that good spirits will do them no harm, but that wicked ones must be appeased by homage and sacrifice.

Character.—The character of the negro varies extremely, according to the variety of situation and government; but ferocity in war is one of its universal features.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Central Africa includes the French and Egyptian Sahara; the French, Egyptian, and British Sudan; and the Congo State.

Rivers.—The Niger and the Congo with their tributaries.

Chief Towns.—Timbuk'tu and Se'go, on the Niger; Boma and Banana, ports on the mouth of the Congo; and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool. The Governor-General, representing the King of the Belgians, resides at Boma.

Natural Features.—Several chains of mountains, some of considerable height, traverse these countries.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil*, particularly along the banks of the Niger, and Congo, and their tributaries, is fertile, producing rubber, palm oil, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, and indigo. Gold is found abundantly in the mountains and in the sands of some rivers. The wild *animals* are numerous.

Religion.—In a religious point of view, the nations of Central Africa are in a melancholy state. They are pretty equally divided between two systems, the pagan and the Islam. Missioners are engaged in the work of converting the natives; and Christianity is spreading, especially in the Congo State.

Character, &c.—The state of society has made a greater approach to civilisation in Central Africa than in any other of the African countries, except those on the borders of the Mediterranean. War, however, is still carried on with all the ferocity of the most barbarous nations. The *governments* are absolute, except in the countries governed by Europeans.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Madagascar (2,505,000), (227,750 sq. miles), is now in the possession of *France*. It possesses magnificent forests, and is fertile in corn, sugar, silk, cotton, indigo, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal. The chief town is Antananarivo (*ree'-*) (55,000).

Mauritius (371,000), formerly called the Isle of France. Chief town, Port Louis (53,000).

Bourbon or Reunion (173,000), belongs to *France*. Its chief towns are St. Denis (27,000), and St. Pierre (29,000).

St. Helena (5,280), the ocean-prison of Napoleon I. for the last six years of his life, 1,200 miles from the African and 1,800 miles from the American shore.

Ascension (area 35 sq. miles ; pop., 430) is celebrated for its turtle and birds' eggs.

The Cape Verde Is., 14 in number, belong to *Portugal*. The most considerable are St. Jā-go, St. Anto'nio, and St., Ni'cholas. Poulation, 174, 424.

The Canary Is.,* 12 in number, belong to *Spain*. The chief are Teneriffe,† Grand Canary, Pal'ma, Lanzarok, Furteventu'ra, Goine'ra, and Fer-ro. Population, 359,000. San'ta Cruz, (38,400) is the chief town of Teneriffe.

The Madeira Is., belong to *Portugal*. Population, 150,600. The chief town is Funchal (*Foonshal'*), 20,850 inhabitants.

Climate.—The *climate* of these islands is far milder and more healthy than that of the African continent.

Soil and Productions.—There is much diversity of *soil*, but in general it is fertile. The chief *productions* are, wine, fruits, coffee, sugar, gums, and tobacco. The Canaries are famed for the beautiful yellow singing-birds which bear their name.

Religion.—In a religious point of view, the African islands have been much more favoured than the continent. The inhabitants of the Madeiras, Cape Verde Is., Canaries, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and a large number of the inhabitants of Madagascar are Catholics.

* The Canary Islands are so called from a number of wild dogs (canis), found there when it was first discovered.

† Teneriffe derives its name from Chiner'fē, the name given to it by the native Guanches. This island is in the shape of an equilateral triangle, each side being about 36 miles. The peak of Teneriffe is an active volcano, 12,182 feet high.

COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH AMERICA OR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Boundaries.—N., Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean; W. the Pacific Ocean and Alaska; S. the United States; and E., the Atlantic.

Extent.—The length of British America, from E. to W., is 3,500 miles; and its breadth, from N. to S., 2,000 miles. Area 3,746,000 sq. miles. Population 5½ millions.

Divisions.—The Dominion of Canada, consisting of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, No'va Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Prince Edward's I., and the N.W. Territories.*

Islands.—Newfoundland (pop. in 1901, 210,000), Cape Bre'ton (*brit-*) † and the Bermudas, in the Atlantic; Anticos'ti and Prince Edward's Is., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and Vancouver's I., in the Pacific.

Capes.—Chid'ley and Charles, in Labrador; Ray and Race, in Newfoundland; and Sa'ble, in Nova Scotia.

Lakes.—Great Bear L., Great Slave L., L. Athabasca, L. Manitoba, and L. Winnipeg, in the N.W. Territories; and Supe'rior, Hu'ron, E'rie, and

* The N.W. Territories are Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Yukon, Mackenzie, Keewatin, Ungava, and Franklin.
† Cape Breton.—This island, according to French authors, was discovered about the year 1500, by the Normans or Bretons, who upposing it a part of the continent, called it *Cape Breton*.

Ontar'io, between Upper Canada and the United States.

Gulfs and Bays.—Baffin's B. and Hudson's B., on the N. ; and the B. of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Straits.—Davis's Str. and Hudson's Str., on the N. ; and the Str. of Belleisle, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

Rivers.—The Mackenzie and many others, flowing into the Arctic Ocean ; and the St. Lawrence, with its tributary, the Ot'tawa (*way-*), into the Atlantic.

Chief Towns.—Ottawa * 60, the seat of the parliament ; Montreal' 268, the commercial capital ; Quebec † 69, the capital of the province ; Halifax 41, the capital of Nova Scotia ; St. John 41, the capital of New Brunswick ; Toronto 208, Hamilton 63, London 38, and Kingston 18, in Ontario ; Winnipeg 43, in Manitoba ; Vancouver 26, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway ; Victoria 21, in Vancouver's I., the capital of British Columbia.‡

Natural Features, &c.—The lakes of British America are unequalled by any in the world ; and form, with the forests, the chief features of its natural aspect. The *climate* is subject to the extremes of heat and cold.

* The populations are in thousands.

† Quebec was built by the French in 1605. It was taken by the British in 1759, after a memorable battle, in which General Wolfe died in the moment of victory. He was the great-grandson of one of the Irish defenders of Limerick against Ireton, in 1651. Quebec is styled the Gibraltar of the West.

‡ N.W. Territories:—Alberta, cap. *Calgary* ; Assiniboa, *Regina* ; Saskatchewan, *Battleford* ; Yukon, *Dawson*.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil*, particularly in the Canadas, is fertile. Corn, cheese, and timber are the chief *productions*, and constitute, with gold-bearing quartz, cattle, bacon, minerals, fish, potash, petroleum, and furs, the principal exports. The revenue for 1903 was 66,034,108 dollars; expenditure, 51,707,173 dollars; net debt, 261,943,486 dollars; imports, 241,214,961 dollars; exports, 225,849,724 dollars. Railways, 19,271 miles.

Religion.—The established religion of Upper Canada is English Protestantism; the Catholic is the established religion of Lower Canada. There are in British America one cardinal, seven archbishops, twenty-three bishops, nearly 1,800 priests, and 250 convents. The number of Catholics in the Dominion is 2,230,000.

Character, &c.—In respect of character, the inhabitants of British America differ little from those of the European countries whence they, or their fathers, have emigrated. British America is subject to the crown of England.

— NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island, discovered in 1497, by Cabot, is 42,734 sq. miles in extent, and had, in 1901, a population of 217,000. The interior is uninhabited, and the divisions,* (electoral), extend along the coast. The coast district of Labrador, area 120,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,950, is a dependency of Newfoundland.

Chief Towns.—St. John† 30, Harbour Grace 5.2, Bonavista 3.7, Carbonear 3.7, and Twillingate 3.6.

Islands.—Belle Isle, at the entrance to the Str. of Belleisle; Bell I., St. Barbe, E. of White Bay;

* The colony is divided into 18 electoral districts, 7 of which return 3 members each, 4 return 2 each, and 7 return 1 each:—St. John's (2 districts), Harbour Grace, Bonavista, St. Mary's and Placentia, Trinity Bay and Twillingate (3 members for each district); Ferryland, Burin, Harbour Main, and Bay de Verde (2 members each); Brigus, Carbonear, Fogo, St. George's, St. Barbe, Fortune Bay, and Burges and La Poile (1 member each).

† The populations are in thousands.

Fogo I., New World I., and Twillingate I., in Notre Dame Bay; Random I., in Trinity Bay; Bell I., in Conception Bay; Red I. and Merasheen I., in Placentia Bay; St. Pierre and Miquelon, S.W. of Fortune Bay. The last two are French.

Peninsulas.—Avalon, including Trinity, on the N., and St. Mary's on the S.; Bonavista, between Trinity and Bonavista Bays; the Great Northern Peninsula, forming the northern portion of the Island; the Peninsula of Port-a-Port, between St. George's and Port-a-Port Bays; the Peninsula of Fortune, in Fortune B.; and the Peninsula of Chapeau Rouge, between Fortune and Placentia Bays.

Isthmuses.—The Isthmus of Avalon, on the eastern side of the Island, and the Isthmus of Port-a-Port, on the western.

Capes.—C. Race, on the E., and C. St. Francis, on the N. of the Avalon Peninsula; C. Bonavista, E., and C. Freels, N. of Bonavista B.; C. St. John, N. of Notre Dame B.; C. Norman, the northern extremity of the island; Point Rich, Long Point, C. St. George, and C. Anguille, on the W.; C. Ray, C. Chapeau Rouge, C. St. Mary, on the S.

Mountains.—The Long Range Mts. in the W.; Middle Ridge, between Fortune and Notre Dame Bay; and Hawke's Range in the peninsula of Avalon.

Lakes.—Grand L., Deer L., on the Humber River; Red Indian L., on the Exploits; Gander L.,

on the Gander River; Victoria L., on the Victoria River.

Rivers.—The Exploits and Gander Rivers, flowing into Notre Dame B.; Terranova River, into Bonavista B.; Salmon River, into Fortune B.; and the Humber River, into the B. of Islands.

Natural Features.—The coast-line, especially on the south and east, is formed of rugged cliffs many of which rise almost perpendicularly from the ocean. It is indented with innumerable bays and inlets, which afford good harbours to those engaged in the seal and cod fisheries. The interior of the island consists principally of woods of pine and birch, immense marshes and mossy tracts, diversified by ranges of hills, isolated peaks, called "tolts," and picturesque lakes.

Climate.—The *climate* of Newfoundland, though variable and rigorous, is not unhealthy. The winter is long and the spring late. The yield of vegetables is abundant; but the short summer is unfavourable to the ripening of cereals. Fogs, arising from the union of the waters of the Arctic current from the Greenland Seas with those of the Gulf Stream, are frequent during the summer months. Along the W. coast and in the interior they are rare; and the climate of those places is as favourable to agriculture as that of the same latitude in the Canadian Dominion.

Soil.—The *soil* on the E. and S. is, with a few exceptions, barren. In the interior there are many extensive tracts of good land at the heads of some of the bays, along the valleys of the principal rivers, and on the margins of the lakes. The W. side of the island abounds in tracts of land of excellent quality; and presents, in many places, scenes of grandeur and sublimity.

Productions.—The seal and cod fisheries are the chief sources of wealth and employment; the country is, however, rich in mines of coal, copper, lead, and iron. Some of them have been worked with the most valuable results. In the eastern parts of the island, gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of silver and lead have been found. In 1903, there were 659 miles of railway, and communication is maintained between the various places on the coast and with the Continent by a fleet of first class steamers. Telegraph line in operation 1,957 miles. In 1902, the imports amounted

to £1,610,277; exports, £1,956,682; revenue, £450,891; expenditure, £470,641; debt, £4,037,099. The exports were dried cod, cod oil, seal skins and seal oil, tinned lobsters, pickled herrings, and copper and iron ores and pyrites. The imports were flour, textiles, pork, hardware, groceries, leather, and butter.

Government.--With the exception of the Bermudas and the West Indian Islands belonging to Great Britain, Newfoundland is the only British dependency in N. America not included in the "Dominion of Canada." The form of government, which extends also to the coast of Labrador, is "Responsible." It consists of a governor, appointed by the Crown; an Executive Council, not exceeding 9 members; a Legislative Council of 15, the members of which are chosen for life; and a House of assembly, consisting of 36 deputies elected by the people every four years.

UNITED STATES.

Boundaries.--N., British America; W., the Pacific and Mexico; S., the G. of Mexico; and E., the Atlantic.

Extent.--The length of the United States,* from E. to W., is 2,750 miles, and the breadth, from N. to S., 1,300. Area, 3,568,000 sq. miles. Population, 76,303,000.

Divisions.--The United States are forty-five in number, with six dependent territories, and the federal district of Columbia.

* By the constitution of the United States, any new settlement is entitled to be erected into a separate state when the population amounts to 60,000. Each state is a separate and independent republic. The 13 states which asserted their independence in 1776, and which, until that period, had been British colonies, are, New Hampshire, Massachussets, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

NORTH EASTERN STATES—SIX.

Maine.—Portland, *Augusta*,* Bangor, Lewiston.

New Hampshire.—Manchester, *Concord*, Portsmouth.

Vermont.—*Montpelier*, Burlington, Rutland.

Massachusetts.—*Boston*,† Worcester, Fall River, Lowell, Cambridge, Lynn, Lawrence, New Bedford, Springfield, Somerville.

Rhode I.—*Providence*, Newport, Warwick, Bristol

Connecticut.‡—*New Haven*, *Hartford*, Bridgeport.

MIDDLE STATES—EIGHT.

New York.—*New York*,§ Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, *Albany*, Trenton, Troy, Hoboken, Utica.

Pennsylvania.||—Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Alleghany City, Scranton, Reading, Erie, *Harrisburg*.

* The cities or towns marked in Italics are the seats of government, or *State capitals*, though frequently inferior to other towns in their respective States, in extent, population, commerce, &c.

† Boston is connected with the interior by canals, railways, and river navigation, and has a very extensive trade both with foreign countries and the southern States of the Union. Including the suburbs of Charlestown, Dorchester, and East Boston, its population may be estimated at above 560,000. Its schools, libraries, and literary institutions, are very numerous.

‡ Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, are the chief manufacturing States. They produce, besides sewing machines, firearms, &c., nearly half the cotton, woollen, and leather goods, manufactured in the States.

§ New York is the largest and most populous of the American cities. The greater portion of it is built on Manhattan Island. Broadway, the principal street, extends in a straight line through its centre for several miles; and is eighty feet in width. The public buildings are numerous and respectable. New York inner bay (since the destruction of Hell-gate) forms one of the finest harbours in the world. The tonnage of this port exceeds that of Liverpool; and probably that of any other city in the world, with the exception of London. Brooklyn, and Long Island Cities are included in New York. The city of Brooklyn, opposite New York, bears the same relation to it that Birkenhead does to Liverpool. It stands on a rising ground; and steam-boats ply continually between it and New York.

|| Pennsylvania is in mineral wealth the richest of all the Middle States. It contains an immense quantity of anthracite and of bituminous coal. Iron is found in abundance, and there are

New Jersey.—Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Camden, *Trenton*,

Delaware.—Wilmington, *Dover*.

Maryland.—Baltimore,* *Annapolis*.

Virginia E.—*Richmond*, Norfolk.

Virginia W.—*Charleston*, *Wheeling*,

Columbia (Metropolitan District).—**Washington**, Georgetown.

SOUTHERN STATES—FIVE.

N. Carolina.—*Raleigh*, *Wilmington*, *Fayetteville*.

S. Carolina.—*Charleston*, *Columbia*.

Georgia.—*Atlanta*, *Savannah*, *Augusta*.

Alabama.—*Montgomery*, *Birmingham*, *Mobile*.

Florida.—*Tallahassee*, *Key West*, *Pensacola*, *St. Augustin*.

WESTERN STATES—TWENTY-SEVEN.

Michigan.—*Detroit*, *Grand Rapids*, *Saginaw*, *Lansing*.

Wisconsin.—*Milwaukee*, *Madison*, *Racine*.

Iowa—*Des Moines*, *Dubuque*, *Burlington*,

Nebraska.—*Omaha*, *Lincoln*.

Minnesota.—*Minneapolis*, *St. Paul*, *Duluth*.

mines of copper and zinc, and quarries of good slate; and the oil wells of Western Pennsylvania are almost the richest and most valuable in the world. Philadelphia has extensive and varied manufacturing industries.

* Baltimore, though not the capital of Maryland, is yet the sixth in point of size and importance in the United States. Among the public buildings, the Catholic cathedral is very conspicuous. On an elevation above the compact part of the city is the *Washington Monument*, a Doric column of white marble, 140 feet high, and 20 feet in diameter; it stands on a base 50 feet square and 23 feet high, from which a circular staircase ascends to the summit, whereon a colossal statue of Washington is placed. Baltimore is one of the greatest flour and tobacco markets in the world.

Kansas.—Leavenworth, *Topeka*.

Ohio.—Cleveland, Cincinnati,* Toledo, *Columbus*, Dayton.

Indiana.—*Indianapolis*, Evansville, *Terre Haute*, New Albany.

Illinois.—Chicago, Peoria, *Springfield*.

Missouri.—St. Louis, *Kansas City*, St. Joseph, *Jefferson City*.

Kentucky.—Louisville, *Frankfort*, Lexington.

Tennessee.—Memphis, *Nashville*, Knoxville.

Mississippi.—Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez.

Louisiana.—*New Orleans*,† Baton Rouge.

Arkansas.—*Little Rock*, Pine Bluff.

Texas.—San Antonio, *Austin*, Galveston.

California.—San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, *Sacramento*.

Oregon.—Portland, *Salem*.

Washington.—Seattle, Walla Walla, *Olympia*.

* Cincinnati is one of the largest and most commercial towns in the western part of the Union. It is built on two inclined plateaux, rising from the river, one fifty feet higher than the other, and both running parallel to the Ohio, which, here, is 600 yards wide. It is navigable for steam-vessels as far as Pittsburg, 467 miles higher. Cincinnati is one of the largest pork markets in the Union. Its picturesque situation, and the beauty of its environs and of the surrounding scenery, have gained for it the title of *Queen of the West*.

† New Orleans, the commercial metropolis of Louisiana, is built on a wide level, along the water's edge; and is about 94 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. The surface of the river at high water, is from two to four feet above the level of the town; and even in its lowest stages, it is above the level of the swamps in the rear of the city. To obviate inundations, an embankment from five to thirty-five feet in height has been raised for about 100 miles along the river. The most serious drawback the city suffers from its situation is its insalubrity. It is usually visited by the yellow fever from July to September. New Orleans is the grand emporium of the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their affluents; and enjoys, in consequence, a greater command of internal navigation than any other city in the Old or New World. The commerce of the city is facilitated by canals and railroads.

Nevada.—*Carson City, Virginia.*
Montana.—*Helena.*
Colorado.—*Denver, Golden.*
N. Dakota.—*Bismarck, Fargo.*
S. Dakota.—*Pierre, Yangton.*
Idaho.—*Boise City, Florence.*
Wyoming.—*Cheyenne, Laramie.*
Utah.—*Salt Lake City.*

TERRITORIES—SIX.

Arizona.—*Phoenix, Tucson.*
New Mexico.—*Santa Fe, Rincon.*
Oklahoma.*—*Oklahoma City.*
Indian Territory.—*Tahlequah.*
Alaska.—*Sitka.*
Hawai.—*Honolulu.*

THE LARGEST TOWNS, WITH POPULATIONS (IN THOUSANDS).

New York 3,437, Chicago 1,699, Philadelphia 1,294, St. Louis 575, Boston 561, Baltimore 509, Cleveland 382, Buffalo 352, San Francisco 343, Cincinnati 326, Pittsburg 322, New Orleans 287, Detroit 286, Milwaukee 285, Washington 278, Newark 246, Jersey City 206, Louisville 205, Minneapolis, 203.

Providence 176, Indianapolis 169, Kansas City 164, St. Paul 163, Rochester 163, Denvir 134, Toledo 132, Alleghany 130, Columbus 126, Worcester 118, Syracuse 108, New Haven 108, Paterson

* Oklahoma, recently taken from Indian Territory, and set apart for peaceful Indian tribes.

105, Fall River 105, St. Joseph 103, Omaha 103, Los Angeles 102, Memphis 102, Scranton 102.

Lowell 95, Albany 94, Cambridge 92, Portland 90, Atlanta 90, Grand Rapids 88, Dayton 85, Richmond 85, Nashville 81, Seattle 81, Hartford 80, Reading 79, Wilmington 77, Camden 76, Trenton 73, Bridgeport 71, Lynn 69, Oakland 67.

Islands.—Long I. and Sta'ten I., belonging to New York; and Nantuck'et and Martha's Vineyard, to Massachusetts.

Capes.—Ann and Cod, in Massachusetts; Charles and Henry, at entrance of Ches'apeake B.; Hat'eras, in N. Carolina; and Sable Point, south of Florida.

Mountains.—The White Mts. (Mt. Washington, 6,293 ft.), the Green Mts., the Adirondack Mts. (Mt. Marcy, 5,377 ft.), and the Al'leghany Mts. (Mt. Mitchel, 6,701 ft.), in the E.; the Ozark' Mts., in the middle; the Rocky Mts., in the W.; and the Cascade range and Sierra Nevada, in the Pacific States.

Lakes.—L. Mich'igan, L. Champlain', between Ver'mont and New York; and Great Salt L., in Utah.

Bays.—Massachusetts B., in the E. of Massachusetts; Del'aware B., between New Jer'sey and Delaware; and Chesapeake B., between Maryland and Virginia.

Rivers.—The Connecticut, flowing into Long Island Sound; the Hudson, into the sea at New York; the Delaware, into Delaware Bay; the Susquehan'na

and Poto'mac, into Chesapeake Bay ; the Savan'nah, into the Atlantic ; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, Illinois, Oh'io, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red River, into the G. of Mexico ; the Colorado, into the G. of California ; and the Colum'bia, into the Pacific.

Chief Towns.—**Washington**, in Columbia, the residence of the President and seat of Government ; **Boston**, in Massachusetts ; **New York**, the commercial capital of the New World ; **Chicago**, the great granary and pork market of the west ; **Philadel'phia**, in Pennsylvania ; **Baltimore**, in Maryland, famous for its shipbuilding ; **Char'leston**, a seaport of South Carolina ; **New Orleans**, the great commercial emporium of the Southern States ; **St. Lou'is**, in Missouri, the centre of considerable trade ; **Cincinnat'i**, a flourishing city on the Ohio ; and **San Francisco**, the largest city on the Pacific sea-board.

Natural Features, &c.—Vast rivers and forests of immense extent, constitute the leading features in the aspect of the United States. The *climate* is subject to great variety. In the eastern states, the transitions are sudden, from intense cold to excessive heat, and from violent rains to great droughts ; but, in general, the temperature in the Pacific states is more even and moderate.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is generally fertile, yielding most of the European *productions*, with tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, and exquisitely-flavoured apples. The *minerals* are principally, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, petroleum, coal, and limestone. The domestic *animals* are nearly the same as those of Europe. Amongst the wild animals may be named the bison, musk-ox, moose-deer, wolf, and bear. Alligators swarm in the southern rivers. Cloth, serge, flannel, linens, silks, boots and shoes, and machinery, are the chief

manufactures. The value of the imports in 1902-3 was £213,691,500; exports, £290,048,190; debt, £458,846,830. Revenue £116,749,300, expenditure £105,437,300; 37.12 per cent. of the exports and 18.53 of the imports were to and from, resp., the United Kingdom.

The length of railways was 203,132 miles in 1902.

Religion.—There is no established religion in the United States. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants of various denominations. The Catholic population is over ten millions. There are 14 Catholic archbishops, besides the cardinal archbishop of Baltimore, 70 bishops, and about 6,300 priests in the United States.

Character, &c.—Equality and independence, the result of their republican form of *government*, characterise the inhabitants of the United States. In their general character, they resemble their European progenitors. The Indian subjects of the States are numerous.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.*

Boundaries.—N., the United States; W. and S., the Pacific; and E., the Caribbean Sea, the G. of Mexico, and the United States.

Extent.—The length of these countries is about 3,000 miles; the breadth varies from 30 to 600 miles. Area, 767,000 sq. miles; Pop., 13,606,000.

Divisions.—Mexico is divided into 27 States, the Federal District of Mexico, and two Territories.

Central America comprises five independent Republics, and British Honduras. The Republics are—Guatema'la, San Salvador', Hondur'as, Nicara'gu'a and Cos'ta Ri'ca (ree-).

Capes—St. Lu'cas, in Lower California; Cor-

* In 1811, the Mexicans revolted against Spain; and, in 1821, succeeded in establishing their independence. Guatemala declared itself independent of Mexico in 1842.

rien'tes, in Jalus'co (*ha-*), Graç'ios a Dios, in Honduras; and Cato'che, in Yu'catan.

Mountains.—The Smoking Mountains (Popocatapetl 17,784 ft.), in Pueb'la; and the Peak of Orizab'a (17,879), in Vera Cruz, both volcanoes.

Lakes.—Tezcu'co in Mexico; Nicara'gua, in Guatema'l'a.

Gulfs and Bays.—The Gulfs of Mexico and California; the Bays of Campeachy and Hondu'rás.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; and the Rio Colorad'o, into the Gulf of California.

Chief Towns.—MEXICO * 345, on an elevated plain; Guadalajara 101, Leon 63, Monterey 62, and San Luis Potosi 61, places of considerable trade; Puebla 94, remarkable for the splendour of its churches; Merida 44, in the N. of Yucatan; Guanajuato 42, 6,836 ft. above the sea; and Vera Cruz, 29, an important seaport in Mexico; GUATEMALA 72, in Guatemala; St. Salva'dor 60, celebrated for its indigo, in Salvador; TEGUCIGALPA 11, in Honduras; MONAGUA 30, the capital of Nicaragua; and SAN JOS'E 24, the chief town of Costa Rica.

Natural Features, &c.—Mexico and the Central American Republics, are in general, very elevated; and overrun by nu-

* Mexico is esteemed one of the finest cities in the world for the spaciousness and regularity of its streets, and the excellent style of its buildings. The churches are exceedingly splendid. The balustrade round the high altar of the cathedral, and the lamp that burns before it, are of massive silver. Many of the statues which adorn the interior of this magnificent temple are of silver, and are ornamented with precious stones.

The populations are in thousands.

merous volcanic mountains, rivers, and lakes. The *climate*, according to the varying elevation of the country, is cold, temperate or warm.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is fertile to an astonishing degree, producing maize, coffee, sugar, tobacco, mahogany, and most of the tropical fruits. The silver *mines* of Mexico are amongst the richest in the world. The *animals* are principally, the wolf, Mexican stag, jaguar, tiger-cat, bison, musk-ox, and buffalo. Cotton, silk, artificial flowers, earthenware, and glass, constitute the principal *manufactures*.

Religion.—The Mexicans, since their conversion (commenced in 1521), have faithfully adhered to the Catholic faith, which is the established religion of the country.

Character, &c.—The inhabitants of Mexico, &c., are composed principally of whites and Indians; the former are represented as industrious and enterprising, but extravagant in their mode of living; the latter are amiable and cultivated, but they are accused of being addicted to idleness and intemperance. The *governments* are republican.

WEST INDIES.

The West India Is. are situated between North and South America; and are divided into three principal groups, viz., the Bahamas, the Greater Antill'es, and the Lesser Antill'es.

1. **The Bahamas.**—Great Bahama, New Prov'i-dence, and San Salvadōr,* are the most important.

2. **The Greater Antilles (-teel-).**—Cu'ba † 44,000 sq. miles; pop. 1,573 ‡; San Domingo, § 28,000

* San Salvador was the first American land discovered by Columbus, 12th of October, 1492. The Bahamas are said to be 500 in number.

† Cuba became an independent republic in 1901.

‡ The populations are in thousands.

§ San Domingo.—This fine island, 450 miles long and 110 broad, was discovered by Columbus, who made it, under the name of Hispaniola, the seat of his first colony. It is at present divided into the two independent Republics of San Domingo and Haiti. It is called by the natives *Hayti* (*hai-i*), a name signifying *high land*.

sq. miles ; pop. 1,820 ; Jamai'ca, 4,200 sq. miles ; pop. 785 ; and Por'to Rico (*ree-*), 3,600 sq. miles ; pop. 953.

3. The Lesser Antilles, consisting of the following groups :—

- (1) *The Virgin Is.*—St. Thomas, Tortola, St. John, &c.
- (2) *The Leeward Is.*—Anguil'la, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Christopher, Anti'gua, Guadalou'pè, Domini'ca, Martinique, &c.
- (3) *The Windward Is.*—St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, &c.
- (4) *The Coast Is.*—Margari'ta, Bonaire', Curaco'a, Oru'ba.

Mountains.—The Copper Mts., in Cuba ; and the Blue Mts., in Jamaica.

Rivers.—The Hai'na (*hi'-*), Nig'ua, and Ney'ba, in Hay'ti ; and the Black River, in Jamaica. In Cuba, upwards of 140 rivers descend from the mountain-chain which traverses the island from E. to W.

Chief Towns.—HAVAN'AH * 275, Santiago, 43, and Matanzas 36, in Cuba ; PORT-AU-PRINCE 70, (-o-prahns'), in Haiti' ; Kings'ton 47, in Jamaica ; San Juan 32, in Porto Rico ; Point-a-Pitre 19, in Guadaloupè ; Bridgetown 33, in Barbadoes ; SAN DOMINGO 20, capital of San Domingo.

Climate.—In general, the *climate* in the lower parts of these islands is hot and unhealthy, while in the mountainous regions it is temperate and salubrious.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is extremely fruitful, producing sugar, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, rum, spices, drugs, and fruits. The most valuable trees grow on the mountains, as cedars, mahogany, and lignum-vitæ.

* The populations are in thousands.

Religion.—Since the discovery of these islands by Columbus, in 1492, all the native inhabitants have been converted to the Catholic faith. The European settlers are of different persuasions; but, taken collectively, these islands may be considered Catholic.

COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLICS.

Boundaries.—N., the Caribbe'an Sea; W., the Pacific; S., Peru' and Brazil'; and E., Brazil and British Guian'a.

Divisions.—Ecuador, Columbia, Panama, and Venezuela.

Extent, &c.—Ecuador :—length 700 miles, breadth 300, area 116,000 sq. miles, and population 1,400,000. It is divided into 16 provinces and 1 territory.

Columbia.—length 900 miles, breadth 500, area 473,000 sq. miles, and population 3,594,000. It is divided into 8 departments.

Panama.—extreme length 480 miles, breadth 37 to 110 miles, area 31,570, population 340,000. It seceded from Columbia and became an independent epublic in November, 1903.

Venezuela.—length 900 miles, breadth 600, area 594,000* sq. miles, population 2,445,000. It is divided into a federal district, 8 large states, and a territory.

Mountains.—The Andes or Cordilleras, extending in parallel chains along the W. of Colombia an l Ecuador.

* 60,000 have been lately awarded to England

Gulfs and Bays.—The Gulfs of Maracaibo (*-ki-*) and Da'rien, in the Caribbean Sea; the B. of Panama' and G. of Guayaquil (*guy-a-keel'*), in the Pacific.

Rivers.—The Magdale'na, flowing into the Caribbean Sea; the Orino'co, and Marañon or Am'azon,* into the Atlantic.

Chief Towns.—QUITO † 80, on Pichinca, a volcano, and Guayaquil, a seaport, in Ecuador; BOGOTA 120, 9000 ft. above the sea, and Medellin 53, a mining centre, in Columbia; PANAMA 28, in Panama; CARACAS 72.5, Valentia 39, and Maracaibo 34, in Venezuela.

Natural Features, &c.—Amid the groups of mountains connected with the Andes are beautiful valleys and verdant plains, higher above the level of the sea than the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees. The *climate* in the lower part is excessively hot; while in the elevated districts it is temperate, and sometimes even cold.

Soil and Productions.—The soil in many places is remarkably fertile, producing wheat, barley, maize, fruits, medicinal balsams, cotton, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, and mahogany. The *mines* of silver, copper, zinc, and iron are very valuable. Pearls of the finest quality are found along the coasts.

Religion, &c.—The Colombians retain much of the gravity, temperance, and sobriety of the Spaniards. It is not easy to gain their confidence; but when that is once obtained, they are extremely friendly and cordial. Their *governments* are republican.

* Amazon. The country extending along the river Amazon, and inhabited by Indian tribes, was discovered by D'Orelana, 1580, who called it *Amazonia*, implying the *Land of Amazons*, an appellation given to some females of antiquity who resided near the Caspian Sea, in Asia, and of whom he was reminded by companies of armed women whom he professed to have seen upon the shore; whence also the name of the river *Amazon*.

† The populations are in thousands.

GUIANA.

Boundaries.—N. and E., the Atlantic; W. Venezuela and Brazil; and S., Brazil.

Extent.—The length of Guian'a (*ghee-an'-a*) is 600 miles; and its average breadth, about 250 miles.

Divisions.—Guiana is divided into British, Dutch (Surinam'), and French Guiana.

Rivers.—The Surinam', in Dutch Guiana; the Essequibo (*kee'-*), Berbice (*beese-*), and Demera'ra, in British Guiana.

Chief Towns.—George'town * 53, in British Guiana; Paramar'ibo (*ree-*) 32, in Surinam; and Cayenne' (*ki-*) 13, in French Guiana.

Natural Features, &c.—The uncultivated parts are covered with immense forests, deep marshes, and extensive savannahs. The *climate* is free from remarkable alternations of cold and heat. The low, swampy lands are unhealthy; but the salubrity of the highlands is proverbial.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is exceeding rich, producing sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, castor-oil, and the famous cayenne-pepper. Amongst the wild *animals* are, deer without horns, the jaguar, and the boa-constrictor.

Religion.—The Spanish and Portuguese settlers are Catholics. In the Dutch and English colonies, the creeds are various. Demerara and Dutch Guiana have a Vicar Apostolic each; and French Guiana has a Prefect Apostolic.

BRAZIL.

Boundaries.—N., Guiana, Venezuela, and Columbia; W., Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; S., Uruguay; and E., the Atlantic.

* The populations are in thousands.

Extent.—The length of Brazil (*zeel-*‘) from N. to S., is 2,600 miles; and its breadth from E. to W., 2,300 miles. Area, 3,218,000 sq. miles; Population, 14,334,000.

Divisions.—Brazil is divided into 21 provinces.

Rivers.—The Amazon, with its tributaries, the Rio Neg'ro and Madei'ra; also the Para', San Francis'co, and Parana', flowing into the Atlantic.

Chief Towns.—**Rio Janeir'o*** 750, a fortified seaport with a splendid harbour; Bahi'a (*ee'-a*) 174, on the Bay of All-Saints; Pernambu'co 112, the third city in Brazil; San Paulo 65; Maranha'o, or St. Luis 29, Ouro Preto 59, Porto Alegre 52, Belem 50, Pelotas 42, and Ceara 41, large trading centres.

Natural Features, &c.—Brazil is an extensive and beautiful country, watered by some of the finest rivers in the world. It has several chains of mountains, which are but of moderate elevation. The *climate* is mild, and, in general, healthy.

Soil and Productions.—The greater part of Brazil is exceedingly fertile. The principal *productions* are rubber, cotton, cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, fruits, drugs, hides, and timber. Coal, manganese, gold and diamonds are the chief *minerals*. *Cattle* are so numerous that they are sometimes slaughtered merely for their hides. The forests are of vast extent.

Religion.—The established religion is the Catholic. Father Joseph Anchie'ta, of the Society of Jesus,† was eminently distinguished for his missionary labours among the

* The populations are in thousands.

† Father Anchietta, surnamed the *Apostle of the New World*, was born in Teneriffe, 1538. At the age of twenty-eight he went to Brazil, where he founded the first college for the conversion of the savage tribes. He died in 1597.

Brazilians. There are in Brazil, 1 archbishop, 11 bishops, and over 14 millions of Catholics.

Character, &c.—Maltè Brun writes; “The natives are strong and well made; their complexion is copper-coloured; their hair is black and sleek. These savages, delighting in cruelty, became, under the Jesuits, social, docile, and humane; the indefatigable perseverance of these missionaries surmounted the greatest obstacles.” The *government* is now republican.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.

Boundaries.—N., Ecuador; W., the Pacific and Chili; S., Chili and Argentina; and E., Brazil.

Extent.—The length of Peru' and Bolivia, from Colombia to Chili, is 1,600 miles; and the breadth, from Brazil to the Pacific, 650 miles. Pop. Peru, 4,600,000; Bolivia, 1,816,000.

Divisions.—Peru is divided into 19 departments (excluding Tacna, occupied by Chili). Bolivia consists of 9 departments and a territory.

Mountains.—The Andes, which occupy about one-third of these countries.

Rivers.—Many of the principal rivers have their sources in Peru, and are *tributaries* of the Amazon.

Chief Towns.—In Peru :—LIMA * 101, founded by Pizarro in 1535; Callao 35, Arequipa 35, Cuzco 20, and Cerro de Pasco, 13,720 ft. above the sea, a great mining centre. In Bolivia :—SUCRE † 21, La Paz 60, the chief seat of trade; Cochabamba 22, and Potosi 21.

* The populations are in thousands.

† The capital has been temporarily changed to La Paz.

Natural Features, &c.—The lofty snow-capped Andes, which traverse this country in two parallel chains from N. to S., form a peculiar feature in its natural aspect. The *climate*, as in other parts of America, varies with the elevation of the different regions.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Peru is, in general, mountainous and barren. Cotton, sugar, grain, cocoa, rubber, nitre, fruit, and timber, are the chief *productions*. Peru is noted for its *mines* of gold, silver, mercury and other metals. The *animals* are, the ant-bear, elk, and the llama; which last was the only native beast of burden in Peru, when it was discovered by the Spaniards.

Religion.—With the exception of a few thousand Indians, who still continue idolators, the population is Catholic. In the numerous and elegant cities which embellish Peru, there are, in addition to the university at Lima, colleges and several public institutions for the diffusion of religious and scientific knowledge.

Character, &c.—The Indian population are represented as active and industrious; and since their intercourse with the Spaniards, they have applied themselves with much assiduity to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The *governments* of Peru and Bolivia are republican.

PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.

Boundaries.—N., Brazil and Bolivia; W., Chili; S. and E., the Atlantic Ocean.

Divisions.—Paraguay is divided into 23 counties; Uruguay into 19 departments; and Argentina into 14 provinces and 10 territories.

Rivers.—The La Plata, with its tributaries, the Parana, Pilcomayo, Paraguay, Uruguay, etc.

Chief Towns.—In Paraguay:—ASUNCION * 52, trade in tobacco, hides, and sugar. In Uruguay:—MONTE VIDEO 276, exports wool, meat, hides, rubber, etc. In Argentina:—BUENOS AYRES 865, a great

* The populations are in thousands.

centre of trade, and the largest city in S. America ; and Rosario 122, Cordoba 50, and Tecuman 50, the chief depôts for inland produce.

Natural Features, &c.—The surface of these countries consists of a vast plain, the most extensive and uniform on the face of the earth. The *climate* is, in general, mild and salubrious.

Soil and Productions.—Much of the *soil* is exceedingly fertile ; but it is not well cultivated. The *productions* are, maize, wheat, linseed, mutton, beef, tallow, skins, wool, and sugar. There are in Paraguay *mines* of gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Among the wild *animals* may be named the puma, called the lion of the New World, and the jaguar.

Religion.—The Catholic is the established religion ; but there is complete toleration for all other religions.

Character, &c.—The descendants of the Spanish settlers, who are in these countries the ruling class, are acute and polite, but indolent. The numberless hordes that roam over the *pampas*, or plains, are a singular race, and but little civilised. The *governments* are republican.

CHILI.

Boundaries.—N., Peru ; W., the Pacific Ocean ; S., Patagonia ; and E., La Plata and Bolivia.

Extent.—The length from N. to S. is 2,300 miles ; and its breadth, from E. to W., 130 miles ; area 308,000. Pop., 3,147,000.

Divisions.—Chili is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 74 departments and 1 territory.

Islands.—Chil'ôe (-o-way), on the south ; and Juan (*hwan*) Fernan'dez, on the west ; the latter has obtained the name of its discoverer ; and is celebrated as the scene of Robinson Crusoe's adventures.

Mountains.—The Andes, which extend the whole length of the country, several of whose summits are 14,000 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow.

Rivers.—The Bio'bio, Valdiv'ia, and Salad'o, flowing into the Pacific. Cascades are very numerous.

Chief Towns.—SANTIAGO 297, in a richly-wooded plain; Valparaiso 133, the chief seaport; La Concep'cion 50, on a fine bay; Iquique 42, and Talca 39.

Natural Features, &c.—The country ascends gradually from the ocean to the Andes; but it is intersected by their projecting branches, some of which run almost down to the sea-shore. The *climate* is free from extremes of heat and cold, and is marked by the same agreeable variety of seasons as that of Europe.

Soil and Productions.—The *soil* is, for the most part, very rich, producing fine pastures, forest-trees of the largest kind, cereals of all kinds, and a great variety of fruits. Large quantities of nitrate and borate of soda, copper, iodine, wheat, silver and gold, leather, hides, and wool are exported.

Religion.—The Spanish missionaries have converted great numbers of the people; but paganism, unhappily, still predominates amongst some of the aborigines.

Character, &c.—The inhabitants of Chili are said to be gay and hospitable. Music and drawing are their favourite amusements. The *government* is a federal republic.

PATAGONIA.*

Boundaries.—N., La Plata and Chili; W., the Pacific; S., the Straits of Magel'lan; and E., the Atlantic.

* Patagonia, formerly called the *Land of Magellan* (from the discoverer) obtained its present name from a tribe of Indians, called *Patagons*.

By a treaty made in 1881, Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego were divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic.

Chief Town.—**Punta Are'nas** (*noon'-*) (3,500).

Islands.—**Tier'ra del Fuego**, separated by the Straits of Magellan from Patagonia; and the Falk-land Is. (English), E. of the Str. of Magellan.

Natural Features, &c.—The western coast of Patagonia is bordered by a prolongation of the Andes, which are covered with perpetual snow. The weather in most of Patagonia is exceedingly inclement; and earthquakes are frequent. The climate of Tierra del Fuego is as cold as that of Lapland.

Soil and Productions.—As far as Europeans have penetrated, the *soil* appears to be, in general, sterile and rocky. In the north, timber is abundant, and the south yields good pasture. The *animals* are, wild horned cattle, which herd in great numbers; lean and diminutive horses; dogs, apparently of Spanish breed; the *guanac'o*, somewhat resembling a deer; and the *vicuna*, the flesh of which is the principal food of the natives.

Character, &c.—The Patagonians are represented as being tall of stature. They are expert archers and excellent horsemen. Their clothing consists, principally, of the skin of the *guanaco*, the hair of which is turned inwards. They pay great honours to the dead, whose remains they convey to the sea-coast, and place in tents, surrounded by the skeletons of their horses. Tierra del Fuego is inhabited by savages in the lowest degree of wretchedness, who derive almost their whole subsistence from the sea.

PALESTINE.

Boundaries.—N., Phœni-cia and Syria; E., Syria and Arabia Deserta; S., Arabia Pe'træa; and W., the Mediterranean Sea.

Extent.—The greatest length of Palestine, from N. to S., at any time, was about 140 miles, and its average breadth, 40 miles.

Divisions.—Palestine, in the time of our Lord, was divided into Gal'ilee, Sama'ria, Jude'a, and Peræ'a.

Mountains.—Lib'anus, or Lebanon, on the W. ; Anti-Libanus, on the E. ; Hermon, Carmel, Thabor, Gil'ead, Gil'boa, and Nebo, where Moses died.

Rivers.—The Jordan, which rises in the mountains of Anti-Libanus ; the waters of Lebanon, which flow into the Mediterranean Sea ; and the Kish'on, flowing also into the Mediterranean, N.W. of Mount Carmel.

Lakes.—Genes'areth (called also L. Tibe'rias, and sometimes the Sea of Galilee), whose greatest dimensions measure 14 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and is 682 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea ; the waters of Me'rom, to the north of L. Genesareth ; and the Dead Sea, formed by the waters of the Jordan, 46 miles long by 10 miles broad, and 1,290 feet below the Mediterranean.

Chief Towns.—In Galilee—Ca'na, the scene of our Lord's first miracle : Capharna'um, where He wrought many miracles ; Bethsa'ida, the native place of four of the apostles ; and Naz'areth, the dwelling-place of the Holy Family for many years.

In Samaria—Samaria, the former residence of the kings of Israel ; Sich'em, the modern Nablous, near which our Lord converted the Samaritan woman ; Cæsare'a, where Herod Agrip'pa was struck from heaven for his vanity ; and Joppa

(Jaffa), whence Jonas the prophet embarked for Thar'sis.

In Judea—Jerusalem 42, the scene of our Lord's Passion and Death; Beth'lehem, our Lord's birth-place; Jer'icho, the scene of the conversion of Zacche'us; Beth'el, where God avenged the insult offered to the prophet Elise'us.

In Peræa—Cæsare'a Philip'pi, where our Lord made St. Peter Pope, or head of the Church; and Bethab'ara, where St. John baptized in the Jordan.

Natural Features.—The natural features of Palestine are peculiar. It is mountainous, the highlands of Lebanon extending nearly through the entire country, from north to south, as far as Arabia Petreæ; but amongst those mountains, plains and valleys and torrent-beds abound. In its physical aspect, Palestine presents a kind of miniature of all the countries of the world, highland and desert, maritime and inland, arctic and tropical, pastoral, arable, and volcanic. In no other country are the animals of so many different regions found so close together. The bear of the snowy heights of Lebanon and the gazelle of the desert may be hunted within two days' journey of each other; and the wolf of the north and the leopard of the tropics are heard howling within hearing of the same halting-place.

The scenery from the hill of Samaria is described as "gloriously beautiful." The view from its top, far away to the blue Mediterranean, is magnificent in the extreme. Nothing in Palestine surpasses in beauty the neighbourhood around Sichem. The whole country is thickly studded with villages, the plains clothed with grass or grain, and the hills with orchards of vine, fig, pomegranate, and other trees.

Names of Palestine.—The land of Palestine was first called the land of Canaan, from one of the immediate descendants of Cham. It was also called Palestine, from the Philistines, who dwelt in a part of it; the Land of Promise, because promised by the Lord to Abraham and his posterity;

the land of Johovah; and at the present day it is called the Holy Land, because it was the earthly sojourn of our blessed Saviour. Its most remarkable places were the theatres of His miracles, His death, and glorious ascension.

The present Christian population of Palestine consists of various nationalities, chiefly Greeks, united and non-united; Maronites, Syrians or Jacobites, Syrian Catholics, Armenian Catholics, and the Latin or European Catholics. The country is under the dominion of the Turks.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL SEAS.

	<i>Sq. Miles</i>
Columbian Sea (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea).	.. 1,400,000
Hudson's Bay, Baffin's Bay, Davis's Straits, &c.,	.. 900,000
<hr/>	
Total extent of the American Seas, .. ..	.. 2,300,000
<hr/>	
Mediterranean Sea, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 867,000
Ionian Sea (Archipelago), .. .. .. .. ..	.. 73,000
Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 63,000
Sea of Marmora, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 3,200
<hr/>	
Total extent of the Mediterranean and its branches, ..	1,006,200
North Sea, or German Ocean, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 244,000
Black Sea, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 181,000
Baltic Sea, with its branches, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 134,000
White Sea, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 38,000
English Channel, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 28,000
St. George's Channel and Irish Sea, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 25,000
<hr/>	
Total extent of the European Seas, .. ..	.. 1,666,200
<hr/>	
Red Sea, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 185,000
Persian Gulf, .. .. .. .. ..	.. 100,000

The extent of the other Asiatic Seas, which can be no more than approximately estimated, amounts to several millions of square miles.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

Mountains thus marked (*) are volcanoes.

Mountains.	Height in feet.	Mountains.	Height in feet.
EUROPE.			
Mont Blanc, <i>Alps</i>	15,781	Olympus, <i>Turkey</i>	9,100
Monte Rosa, <i>Alps</i>	15,217	Dodobetta, <i>Hindustan</i>	8,800
Mischabel, <i>Alps</i>	14,941	Adam's Peak, <i>Ceylon</i>	7,419
Mont Cervin, <i>Alps</i>	14,800	Ida, <i>Turkey</i>	5,200
Ortler-Spitz, <i>Alps</i>	12,812	Carmel, <i>Palestine</i>	2,200
Mulhacen, <i>Spain</i>	11,660	AFRICA.	
Mont Perdu, <i>Pyrenees</i>	11,200	Kilimanjaro, <i>E. Africa</i>	18,881
Maladetta, <i>Pyrenees</i>	11,168	Ras Datshen, <i>N. E. Africa</i>	15,900
*Etna, <i>Sicily</i>	10,874	Mount Hentet, <i>Atlas</i>	15,000
St. Gothard, <i>Alps</i>	10,600	Peak of the Camarpoons	13,500
Ruska, <i>Carpathians</i>	9,912	*Peak of Teneriffe	12,180
Olympus, <i>Turkey</i>	9,749	Compass, <i>Cape Colony</i>	10,200
Monte Corno, <i>Italy</i>	9,545	Pico Ruivo, <i>Maderia</i>	6,200
Lomnitz, <i>Carpathians</i>	8,799	Table Mt., <i>Cape Colony</i>	3,580
Sneehatten, <i>Doverfeld</i>	7,770	Diana's Pk., <i>St. Helena</i>	2,700
Puy de Sancy, <i>France</i>	6,200	AMERICA.	
Mezeno, <i>France</i>	5,800	Sorata, <i>Andes</i>	24,600
Parnassus, <i>Greece</i>	5,700	Illimani, <i>Andes</i>	24,000
*Hekla, <i>Iceland</i>	5,115	Chimborazo, <i>Andes</i>	21,400
Ben Nevis, <i>Scotland</i>	4,406	*Cayambe, <i>Andes</i>	19,534
*Vesuvius, <i>Naples</i>	4,160	*Cotopaxi, <i>Andes</i>	19,500
Snowdon, <i>Wales</i>	3,560	Mt. St. Elias, <i>Rocky Mts.</i>	19,000
Magilicuddy's Reeks, } Kerry, <i>Ireland</i> } ASIA.	3,404	*Orizaba, <i>Mexico</i>	18,205
Mt. Everest, <i>Himalayat</i>	29,002	*Popocatepetl, <i>Mexico</i>	17,884
Dhawalagiri Do.	26,826	Petchincha, <i>Andes</i>	15,827
Iavaher, Do.	25,693	Mt. Fairweather, <i>Rocky Mt</i>	15,500
Hindu-Kush, <i>Kabul</i>	20,000	Cope de Perote, <i>Mexico</i>	13,200
Elburz, <i>Caucasus</i>	18,570	James's Peak, <i>Rocky Mts.</i>	11,320
Ararat, <i>Gt. Armenia</i>	17,260	*Antisana, <i>Andes</i>	10,184
*Klieutschewka, } Kamtschatka } TURIGAMA, <i>Japan</i>	15,825	Blue Peak, <i>Jamaica</i>	7,360
Peak of Lebanon	15,300	Mt. Washington, <i>Alleghany</i>	6,288
Italitzkoi, <i>Altaiian Mts.</i>	11,000	OCEANIA.	
Taurus, <i>Turkey</i>	10,700	Singalang, <i>Sumatra</i>	15,000
*Awatsha, <i>Russia</i>	9,800	*Mouna Koa, <i>Hawaii</i>	13,953
Sinai, <i>Arabia</i>	9,600	*Mouna Rosa, <i>Hawaii</i>	13,750
	9,300	*Mt. Erebus, <i>Antarctica</i>	12,400
		Mt. Cook, <i>N. Zealand</i>	12,349
		Oroeno, <i>Otahitis</i>	8,300
		Mt. Hotham, <i>Australian Alps</i>	7,500
		Mt. Humboldt, <i>Tasmania</i>	5,200

† The Himalayas are the highest on the globe.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

<i>Islands.</i>	<i>Extent in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Belonging to</i>
Australia	2,582,090	Australasia	England
Greenland	380,000	Arctic Ocean	Denmark
Papua or N. Guinea	250,000	Malaysia	Hol. Ger. Eng.
Madagascar	222,500	Indian Ocean	France
Borneo	200,000	Malaysia	Hol. & Eng.
Sumatra	162,000	Malaysia	Holland
New Zealand	104,000	S. Pacific	England
Great Britain	88,600	Atlantic	Natives
Nippon	87,500	N. Pacific	Japan
Celebes	71,500	Malaysia	Holland
Java	50,500	Malaysia	Holland
Newfoundland	42,200	N. Atlantic	England
Iceland	39,750	N. Atlantic	Denmark
Jesso	36,300	N. Pacific	Japan
Cuba	36,000	W. Indies	Natives
Ireland	32,583	N. Atlantic	England
Luzon	31,000	Philippines	U. States
Saghalin	29,300	N. Pacific	Russia
Hayti	28,250	W. Indies	Natives
Mindinao	28,000	Philippines	U. States
Tasmania	26,215	Australasia	England
Ceylon	25,300	Indian Ocean	England
Novaya Zemlya	19,000	Arctic Ocean	Russia
Kiu-siu	16,840	N. Pacific	Japan
Formosa	13,450	N. Pacific	Japan
Vancouver's I.	13,000	N. Pacific	England
Hainan	11,000	Chinese Sea	China
Sicily	9,900	Mediterranean	Italy
Sardinia	9,300	Mediterranean	Italy
Gilolo	7,000	Malaysia	Holland
Sikok	7,000	N. Pacific	Japan
Ceram	5,000	Malaysia	Holland
Jamaica	4,193	W. Indies	England
Chiloë	4,000	S. Pacific	Chili
Hawaii	4,000	Sandwich Islands	U. States
Porto Rico	3,600	W. Indies	U. States
Cyprus	3,600	Levant	England
Corsica	3,400	Mediterranean	France
Crete	3,326	Mediterranean	Turkey
Cape Breton	3,200	N. Atlantic	England
Zealand	2,600	Cattegat	Denmark
Anticosti	2,400	G. of St. Laurence	England
Prince Edward's I.	2,000	G. of St. Laurence	England
Trinidad	1,750	W. Indies	England

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Rivers.	Sources.	Termination.	Length miles.
Mississippi	Rocky Mountains	Gulf of Mexico	4,200
Nile	Central Africa	Mediterranean	3,500
Amazon	Andes, <i>Peru</i>	Atlantic Ocean	3,270
Yang-tse-Kiang	Turkestan	Yellow Sea	3,200
Congo	Central Africa	Atlantic Ocean	3,034
Obi	Altaian Mountains	Arctic Ocean	2,700
Hoang-ho	Turkestan	Yellow Sea	2,600
Niger	Mountains of Kong	Atlantic Ocean	2,500
Lena	Lake Baikal	Arctic Ocean	2,500
Yenessei	Altaian Mountains	Arctic Ocean	2,400
Murray	New South Wales	Southern Ocean	2,400
La Plata	Brazil	Atlantic Ocean	2,300
Amur	Turkestan	Sea of Okhotsk	2,300
Mackenzie	Rocky Mountains	Arctic Ocean	2,300
Volga	Central Russia	Caspian Sea	2,200
St. Laurence	British America	Gulf St. Laurence	2,200
Madeira	Bolivia	Amazon	2,000
Arkansas	Colorado, <i>U. States</i>	Mississippi	2,000
Zambezi	E. of Benguela	Mozambique Ch.	1,800
Indus	Chinese Turkestan	Indian Ocean	1,800
Euphrates	Mount Ararat	Persian Gulf	1,700
Danube	Black Forest, <i>Baden</i>	Black Sca	1,750
Orinoco	N. Brazil	Atlantic Ocean	1,600
Ganges	Himalaya Mounts.,	Indian Ocean	1,500
Irrawady	Burmah	Indian Ocean	1,200
Dnieper	Central Russia	Black Sea	1,200
Colombia	Rocky Mountains	Pacific Ocean	1,200
Don	Central Russia	Sea of Azof	1,100
Tigris	Turkey in Asia	Persian Gulf	1,100
Orange	S. Africa	Atlantic Ocean	1,000
Senegal	Senegambia	Atlantic Ocean	1,000
Gambia	Senegambia	Atlantic Ocean	1,000
Rhine	Alps	North Sea	960
Dwina	Near Vologda, <i>Russia</i>	White Sea	700
Frazer	Rocky Mountains	Pacific Ocean	650
Loire	Ardeche	Bay of Biscay	645
Elbe	Austria	North Sea	550
Oder	Austria	Baltic Sea	550
Rhone	Switzerland	Mediterranean	550
Tagus	Central Spain	Atlantic Ocean	540
Vistula	Austria	Baltic Sea	530
Seine	Côte d'Or	English Chan.	480
Po	Alps	Adriatic Sea	340

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Lakes.	Extent in sq. miles.	Depth in feet	Above the sea in feet.	Situation.
Caspian Sea(salt)	169,381	960	lower 82	Asiatic Russia
Lake Superior	32,000	900	641	B. America
Victoria Nyanza	26,500	..	3,704	Central Africa
Sea of Aral (salt)	26,000	220	lower 33	Turkestan
Michigan	23,000	1,000	574	United States
Huron	23,000	1,000	574	B. America
Manitoba	21,000	..	752	B. America
Tanganyika	15,000	..	2,710	W. of Zanzibar
Gt. Bear Lake	14,000	400	230	B. America
Baikal	14,000	1,200	1,535	Asiatic Russia
Balkash (salt)	12,500	70	700	Asiatic Russia
Tchad (salt)	11,000	..	1,100	Central Africa
Gt. Slave Lake	10,800	..	..	B. America
Winnipeg	8,900	..	710	B. America
Erie	7,800	200	565	B. America
Ontario	6,900	500	232	B. America
Nyassa or Maravi	6,500	600	1,500	S. of Zanzibar
Titicaca (salt)	3,800	300	12,847	Peru
Nicaragua	3,600	..	134	Central America
Onega	3,380	..	237	Russia
Ladoga	3,094	..	49	Russia
Athabasca	3,000	500	262	B. America
Winnepegosis	3,000	..	770	B. America
Deer Lake	2,400	..	..	B. America
Wenner	2,120	288	144	Sweden
Lake Van (salt)	2,000	..	5,467	Asiatic Turkey
Gt. Salt Lake	1,875	8	4,650	United States
Urumiah (salt)	1,730	..	4,000	Persia
Tsana	1,360	..	..	Abyssinia
Lake of the Woods	1,200	..	1,042	B. America
Chapala	1,000	..	..	Mexico
Wetter	840	440	288	Sweden
Maeler	763	66	..	Sweden
Maracaibo	666	..	..	Venezuela
Champlain	500	..	90	United States
Dead Sea (salt)	445	1,300	lower 1,292	Palestine
Paltè (salt)	300	..	..	Tibet
Geneva	240	900	1,152	Switzerland
Constance	228	964	1,309	Switzerland
Garda	183	951	256	Italy
George	160	30	2,000	N. South Wales
Lough Neagh	154	45	48	Ireland

PROBLEMS ON MAPS.

Preliminary Observations.

LATITUDE on maps is expressed by figures on their sides. If the figures increase upwards, the latitude is *north*; if downwards, the latitude is *south*.

Longitude on maps is expressed by figures at the top and bottom. If the figures increase from left to right, the longitude is *east*; if from right to left, the longitude is *west*. On a map of the *World*, the longitude is marked on the *equator*.

The greatest latitude a place can have is 90 degrees; and the greatest longitude, 180 degrees.* All places on the *equator* have no latitude; all places on the *first meridian* have no longitude. (See page 4.)

1.—To find the latitude of any given place.

Rule.—Trace a parallel of latitude through the given place, and the point where that parallel cuts either side of the map marks the degree of latitude.

Exercise.—What is the latitude of Dublin. *Ans.*, 53° 21' N. Of London? *Ans.*, 51½° N. What is the latitude of the other chief towns of Europe? Of Asia? &c. What places have the same latitude as Naples, Canton, New York? &c.

2.—To find the longitude of any given place.

Rule.—Trace a meridian through the given place, and the point where it cuts the top or bottom of the map shows the longitude. On a map of the *World*, the point where the meridian crosses the *equator* marks the longitude.

* If the circumference of a circle be divided into 360 equal parts, each part is termed a *degree* (°); if a degree be divided into 60 equal parts, each part is called a *minute* ('); and if a minute be divided into 60 equal parts, each is called a *second* (").

Exercise.—What is the long. of Dublin? *Ans.*, $6^{\circ} 18' W.$ What is the long. of the other chief towns of Europe? Of Asia? &c. What places have the same long. as Mexico, Lima, Moscow? &c.

3.—*The latitude and longitude of a place being given, to find that place.*

Rule.—Draw a parallel of latitude cutting the opposite sides of the map at the given latitude, and a meridian cutting the top and bottom of the map at the given longitude; the point where these lines cross each other is the place required.

Exercise.—What place lies in $55^{\circ} 57' N.$ lat., and $3^{\circ} 10' W.$ E. longitude? *Ans.*, Edinburgh. In $31^{\circ} 46' N.$ latitude and $33^{\circ} 20' E.$ longitude? *Ans.*, Jerusalem. In $34^{\circ} 22' S.$ latitude, and $18^{\circ} 23' E.$ longitude? *Ans.*, the Cape of Good Hope.

4.—*To find the difference of latitude between any two given places.*

Rule.—Find the latitudes of both places; if both be north or both south, their *difference* will be the answer; but if one be north and the other south, their *sum* will be the answer.

Exercise.—What is the difference of lat. between Philadelphia and St. Petersburg? *Ans.*, 20° . Between Madras and Waterford? *Ans.*, $39^{\circ} 13'$. Between St. Helena and Sydney? *Ans.*, $17^{\circ} 55'$. Between Rome and the Cape of Good Hope? *Ans.*, $76^{\circ} 12'$.

6.—*To find the difference of longitude between any two given places.*

Rule.—Find the longitude of both places; if both be east or both west, their *difference* will be the answer; but if one be east and the other west, their *sum* will be the answer.

Note.—Should the sum exceed 180, subtract it from 360, and the difference will be the answer.

Exercise.—What is the difference of longitude between Constantinople and Calcutta? *Ans.*, $59^{\circ} 23'$. Between Mexico and Nankin? *Ans.*, $141^{\circ} 57'$. Between Cork and Quebec? *Ans.*, $62^{\circ} 47'$. Between Preston and Pekin? *Ans.*, $119^{\circ} 11'$.

6.—*The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*

Rule.—Multiply the difference of longitude between the two places by 4, and the product is the difference of time in minutes; which, added to the given hour, is the answer, if the place at which the hour is required be *eastward*, but if *westward*, it must be *subtracted*.

Exercise.—When it is 12 o'clock at London, what time is it at St. Petersburg? *Ans.*, 2m. past 2. At Rome? &c. When it is 10 o'clock in the morning at Leghorn, what time is it at Limerick? *Ans.*, 44m. past 8. How many degrees of long. cause a difference of 12 hours? *Ans.*, 180° .

7.—*To find at what rate per hour the inhabitants of any place are carried round by the revolution of the earth on its axis.*

Rule.—Find the difference in degrees between any two meridians 15° asunder in the latitude of the place; and that number multiplied by 60 will give the answer in geographical miles.

Exercise.—At what rate per hour are the inhabitants of London carried round from west to east? *Ans.*, 560 geog. miles. The inhabitants of Dublin? *Ans.*, 545 miles. Of Quito? *Ans.*, 900 miles. What places are carried round the quickest from west to east? *Ans.*, All places on the equator. What places are not affected by the daily motion of the Earth? *Ans.*, The Poles.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Abbeyleix	ab-bee-lace'	Castile	cas-teel'
Abergavenny	ab-er-gay-ven'-ne or ab-er-gain'-y	Cayenne	kay-en'
Aberystwith	ab-er-ist'-ith	Champagne	sham-pane'
Achonry	a-kon-ri'	Cheltenham	tshalt-nam
Aix-la-Chapelle	aix-la-sha-pel'	Cherbourg	sher'-boorg
Alemtejo	ä-long-té'-zho	Chili	chil-le
Alleghany	äl'-e-gan-ny	Chiloe	chil-lo-way'
Algiers	al-jeers'	Chimborazo	tshim-bo-raz'-o
Alnwick	an'-nik	Crichton	kri'ton
Alsace	al-sass	Cologne	co-lö'n
Angoumois	an-goo-moaw'	Coquimbo	co-keem'-bo
Anjou	awng-zhoo	Cordilleras	cor-dil-ye'-raz
Archipelago	ar-ki-pel'-a-go	Croix (Ste.)	croaw
Argyle	ar-gyle' (g hard)	Ouracao	coo-ra-so'-a
Armagh	ar-mah'	Dalziel	de-el'
Artois	ar'-twau	Dauphiné	do-fee-nay'
Auvergne	o-verne'	Denbigh	den'-bee
Avignon	a-veen-yönh'	Deptford	det'-ford
Ballina	bal-li-nä'	Diego	dee-e'-go
Baltic	bawl'-tik	Dijon	dee-zhon'
Baltinglass	bawl'-ting-glass	Dnieper	nee'-per
Banagher	ban'-a-her	Dniester	nees'-ter
Beaumaris	bo-ma-ris	Douay	doo'-ë or dow-ë
Beauvais	bo-vay'	Douro	doo'-ro
Belleisle	bel-eel'	Drogheda	draw-e-da
Berri	ber-ree'	Edinburgh	ed'-in-bur-ro
Berwick	ber'-rick	Elgin	el'-gin (g hard)
Birr	burr	Elphin	el-fin'
Bolivia	bo-lee'-vee-a	Ely	e'-lee
Bonifacio	bo-ni-fät'-tcho	Fermanagh	fer-man'-a
Bordeaux	bör-do'	Foix	fwau
Boulogne	boo-lohn'	Franche Comte	frawnsh-cön-tay'
Bourbon	boor-bon'	Genoa	jen'-o-a
Bourbonnais	boor-bon-ay'	Ghent	gent (g hard)
Breslau	bres'-lou	Gloucester	glos'-ter
Bretagne	bre-tanh'	Greenwich	gren'-idge
Buenos Ayres	bo'nus-ä-riz	Guardafui	gar-daf-wee'
Bury	ber'-ree	Guienne	gee-en' (g hard)
Cabul	caw-bool	Haiti	hay'-tee
Carnarvon	car-nar'-von	Harwick	har'-ridge
Cagliari	cal'-yar-ee	Havre	hav'-r
Cahir	care	Hertford	har'-furd
Calais	ca" is	Ilfracombe	il-fra-koom'
Carlisle	car'-lile	Ipswich	ips'-itch

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Ivica	iv'-i-sa	Peshawar	pesh-our'
Jedburgh	jed'-bur-ro	Pisa	pee'-sa
Keswick	kes'-sick	Plymouth	plim'-uth
Killaloe	kil-a-loo'	Port-au-Prince	pör-to-prahns
Kirkcaldy	kir-caw'-dy	Porto-Rico	pör-to-rec'-co
Kirkcudbright	kir-coo'-bree	Provence	prov-aunse'
Konigsberg	ken'-igs-berg	Pwllheli	pul-he'-lee
Labrador	la-brä-dore'	Quito	kee'-to
Languedoc	lahn'-ged-oc'	Reading	red'-ding
Leamington	lem'-ing-ton	Rio-Janeiro	ree'-o-za-ni'-ro
Leicester	les'-ter	Rouen	roo-aun'
Leighlin Bridge	lock'-lin bridge	Roxburgh	rox'-bur-ro
Leominster	lem'-ster	Santa Cruz	san'-ta crooz
Lerwick	ler'-ick	St. Jago	sant-yä'-go
Lille or Lisle	leel	Salisbury	sols'-ber-ry
Lima	lee'-ma	San Miguel	san-mig-el'
Limousin	lee-moo-sanh'	Saône	sône
Lincoln	lin'-con	Schaffhausen	shaff-how'-zen
Loire	loawr	Scilly	sil'-lce
Loughborough	luff'-bur-o	Scio	see'-o
Lubeck	loo'-bec	Seine	sayne
Maggiore	mad-jo'-re	Siena	see-en'-na
Malvern	mawl'-vern	Sierra	see-er'-ra
Maori	moo'-ree	Southwark	suth'-ark
Maryborough	mar'-e-bur'-ro	Squillace	squil-lä-tohe
Massachusetts	mas-sa-tshoo'-sets	Suir	shure
Mayence	ma-yans'	Taunton	tan'-ton
Meaux	mô	Tchad	tchäd
Melrose	mel'-rose	Teignmouth	tin'-muth
Messina	mes-see'-na	Teneriffe	ten-er-reef'
Michigan	mish'-i-gan	Thames	tems
Missouri	mis-soo'-ree	Tierra del	{ tee-er'-ra del
Monmouth	mon'-muth	Fuego	{ foo-c'-go
Mont Blanc	mon-blöng'	Toulon	too-lönh
Montreal	mont-re-awl'	Tripolitza	trek-po-lit'-za
Mozambique	mo-zam-beek'	Ushant	oosh-an'
Naas	nace	Utrecht	u'-trekt
Neagh	nay	Vaud	vo
Neufchatel	noo-sha-tel'	Vienna	vee-en'-na
Niagara	nee-ag'-ä-ra	Vienne	vee-en'
Niger	ni'-jer	Waldeck	val'-dec
Nismes	neem	Warwick	war'-ick
Norwich	nor'-idge	Woolwich	wool'-idge
Ohio	o-hi'-o	Worcester	wus'-ster
Omagh	o'-mah	Yeovil	yo'-vil
Orléans	or-le'-ans	Youghal	yaw'-hal
Orthez	or-tay'	Ypres	ce'-pr
Pays de Vaud	pay'-ee-de-vö'	Zutphen	zoot'-fen

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